The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A RECALL.

Come from the south with hurrying feet,
O breezes soft! O breezes sweet!
And let your fragrant kisses bring
New blushes to the face of Spring.

Blow hence the chill from empty nests;
Blow hither now our singing guests,
And lift the covering of snow
From violets that sleep below.

The streams upon their errands run,
And leap and sparkle in the sun;
The mountain-sides with laughter shake,
And from their feet the shackles break.

The earth in robes of joy appears,
Becoming to her state and years.
When from the south the bugles blow
That break the reign of frost and snow.

Come, then, and bid the world renew
Its beauteous garniture of dew,
And let your warm embraces start
The pulse of her burdened heart.

Come from the south with hurrying feet,
O breezes soft! O breezes sweet!
Let the glad earth rejoice ere long,
In wealth of fragrance and of song.

MARRYING A WIDOW.

Thirty years old to-day.

Could it be possible that I, Mark Marks, had jumped from my teens so suddenly on to the threshold of thirty summers? I asked my mother.

She counted her fingers, naming John, Joe, Charley and Henry, Maria and Susan, Betsey and Eliza, Jerusha and Hannah, Ellen and Sallie, Annie and Julia, Marion and Minnie, and the rest of her small family; finally she said I was thirty years old. This settled the question.

I was unmarried. I had resisted for ten years all matrimonial temptations; but now, feeling the infirmities of age creeping on, I concluded it would not be an unhealthy thing for me to secure a wife. How to bring this determination to a successful conclusion demanded my consideration. I pondered and continued to ponder.

Possessing a modest disposition, the idea of going about in the society of marriageable girls on a hunting expedition didn't suit me. Finally, I made up my mind to dodge this difficulty by advertising. Therefore the columns of the Times one fine evening in June contained the following:

"MATRIMONIAL—The advertiser, a young men twenty-five years old, prepossessing in appearance, intelligent, of good habits, etc, desires to correspond with some young lady with a view of forming a matrimonial alliance. Address, and send carte de visite to "Anxious Seat, Podwick P. O. ""

Three days after the publication of this I had received seven hundred and fifty replies. I was encouraged. Such generosity assured me that I wasn't the only person in the vicinity of Podwick who had a hankering after conjugal felicity.

I opened the letters, and devoted two whole days to their perusal. The one that suited me best was enclosed in an envelope surrounded with black lines, an indication that the writer had recently attended a funeral, which, considering the nature of the correspondence was evidence enough that she didn't allow grief to interfere with anything which promised consolation. Her note was as follows:

"Mr. Anxious Seat: I notice that you desire to correspond with a "young lady," but perhaps you may not wish to her from one who, though young, is a widow. I am twenty-three years of age, have an amiable disposition, I believe, and as for personal appearance, I leave you to judge from the enclosed carte de visite. Should you desire to know me further, please address Julia, East Haddam."

Her visite was a beauty. She struck my fancy exactly. But she was a widow. Here was an objection; yet I considered the matter thoroughly, and instead of allowing my prejudices to run loose, took what I conceived to be a sensible view of it. I reasoned thus:

She's a widow. Being thus, her application is an argument in support of my resolution to marry. Why? Because she has been married, and liked it so well she's willing to marry again. Matrimony, therefore, must be the true state of happiness.

I wrote her a letter, and in due time received a reply. Other epistles followed, and finally, one pleasant afternoon I found myself in East Haddam, in the presence of Mrs. Julia Wilsonburg.

It is sufficient to say that the interview was mutually agreeable. The young lady was attired in mourning, which was so becoming to her complexion that I never once thought of Wilsonburg deceased.

Her politeness was charming. Her conversational powers were superior.

"Her voice was ever soft," gentle and low; an excellent thing in woman." Her figure was natural, not being made to order by supplies of whalebone, and, although, your humble servant was completely alive to her virtues, and if she had any faults, was very blind to them.

I was ready to be married, being so enthusiastically smitten, right "on that line if it took all summer;" but prudence dictated that we hadn't better be in a hurry—folks would talk about it, etc.—and the decision was to wait a few months and then settle down in Podwick together.

Time passed at a remarkable slow gait through the days and weeks which followed. Christmas at last came, and the day following had been agreed upon for our wedding festivities.

Now I desire to ask the masculine reader who has a wife and babies, if his feelings were anything like mine during the day preceding his investment of five or ten dollars in ministerial hand for services rendered? It was the most nervous day I ever experienced, and it being the last day of my single-blessedness, did not furnish as much serenity as many which had passed. Yet my convictions on the subject of marriage were not to be shaken. And I may remark here that it is my belief that the man who has been on a matrimonial anxious seat for several months, when brought to within a few hours of the consummation devoutly wished, has as perfect and clear an idea of his situation as possible to human nature.

So clear, so shining and so evident,
"That it will glimmer through a blind man's eyes."

The important day and important hour arrived at last, and Mrs. John Wilsonburg and Mark Marks, esq., of Podwick, were tied together, so to speak, and set adrift in this wide world.

At last we found ourselves engaged in housekeeping opposite the village green in Podwick.

We had occupied the premises two days, and on the evening following received a number of calls.

"Mark," said Julia before any of our visitors arrived, "I'll wear my green silk to-night, I guess. Mr. Wilsonburg thought green was very becoming to me."

"Anything," said I, "that you please," but I omitted to add, "hang Wilsonburg," though I had not, by any means, just at that moment forgotten the deceased.

Mrs. Snuffers, aged forty-nine, was our first caller.

I greeted her cordially, and introduced her to my wife—"Mrs. Snuffers, Mrs Marks."

A sign of mutual recognition followed, attended by looks of surprise.

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. S., "is this you, Julia? I thought you married John Wilsonburg, of East Haddam."

"So I did, but he has been dead some time," responded Mrs. Marks.

"Has he?" mournfully queried Mrs. S., and she immediately turned about and surveyed my person.

Great minds run in the same channel and for that reason, perhaps, I was thinking of the deceased just at this particular period of my existence.

"The conversation on the topic introduced terminated abruptly on inquiring of Mrs. S. if she had heard from her son John in the army."

Seventeen callers came and departed during the evening, without developing anything particularly new or interesting.

I observed one thing, that they all said a good deal without saying much.

When the house was quiet, Mrs. Marks suggested to me that she was afraid some of our visitors would think I was not polite enough, and she was sorry, because on such occasions people were apt to indulge in severe criticisms, then she added:

"When Mr. Wilsonburg and I received calls after we were married, everybody complimented me upon his being so perfect a gentleman."

This remark didn't remove from my mind any impression I had previously received relative to the memory of the departed, but I maintained a respectful silence.

After breakfast the next day, Mrs. M. asked me if I had ever eaten a "Chullewig pudding?"

"No."

"Well, we'll have one to-day; I think they are the nicest dessert ever put upon a table. Mr. Wilsonburg used to say he never saw anything like them in all his traveling when in France."

We had one.

On Sunday following we attend church for the first time in Podwick. A smart young man preached the sermon.

Mrs Marks appeared much interested, and as she walked home said it was the best discourse she had listened to for a long time.

"Isn't he a fine looking man? What a good voice he has! He reminded me very much of Mr. Wilsonburg. You never saw him—did you?"

"No, I never saw him; but I've heard of him," I replied.

So it was; wherever we went, in the house or out of it, the natural simplicity of Mrs. Marks, who of course intended no offense, kept the virtues of the deceased Wilsonburg continually fresh in my thoughts.

I stood it bravely, giving no sign of uneasiness, until an incident occurred which seemed to call for some decision on my part.

I had been a parent for three weeks.

The new comer was a boy.

"Mark," said my wife, one day, "what shall we call the little boy?"

"I don't know, I guess we might call him something about it. Most any respectable name will do, I suppose."

"What do you think of John Wilsonburg?"

This was too much.

I straightened myself up in a dignified manner, and proceeded to remark—

"Madam! Wilsonburg may have been a respectable man, for all I know. If he had lived, and had become a parent, he would have had a perfect right to name his own infant."

This wasn't very strong language, but it was strong enough to bring tears from the eyes of Mrs. Marks, and cause her to say—"You are cruel! Wilsonburg never talked so to me."

"Wilsonburg be-be-be—hanged! He never was a parent."

"And then there was a scene—the first of our married life—which had its continuance at regular intervals, until Mrs. Marks, through irritability and exhaustion, faded like a flower and withered like a leaf. Her last words were:

"Bury me by the side of Wilsonburg."

The request was granted.

This occurred two years ago. There is to be another wedding shortly, after which the hopeful youth who calls me daddy will have an opportunity to divide his affections.

She is to be my bride this time, perhaps it is well to remark, hasn't had any experience in the husband business.

I may be permitted to add that I have no prejudice whatever against young widows—I like them; but I wouldn't advise any one to marry one unless she furnishes good evidence that she does not carry with her the ghost of her deceased comrade.

Then again (and it is only fair to say it) fastidious men, if they marry widows should do so with the full understanding that there is a difference between widows and maids, and make up their minds to be always charitable when necessity requires.

The best course to pursue, in order to have harmony, is this: Let widowers marry widows; then if the latter should refer to the virtues of the departed, the former may dwell upon the same theme, and; between both, the dead will receive praise they never dreamed of before "shaking off this mortal coil."

Aaron Burr and Madam Jumel.

Rev. John P. Gillever, D. D., furnishes the New York Evangelist with an interesting historical and personal sketch of Aaron Burr, the particulars of which are brought out by the recent death of Mrs. Mary Whiting, at Binghampton, N. Y. The following, relating to Burr's marriage with Madam Jumel, will be read with interest:

Another incident connected with Aaron Burr has come to my knowledge in learning the facts of Mrs. Whiting's life. Most of your readers have noticed the "Madam Jumel case," which has been in litigation so long in the United States Courts. But many of them may not be aware that this Madam Jumel was at one time the wife of Aaron Burr. She became his wife in a very extraodinary way. After his return from Europe, in his old age, a disgraced and dreaded man, Madam Jumel, then perhaps fifty years of age, called at the office on Nassau street in great style for those days, with her carriage and liveried servants, to consult him as the best authority in New York, concerning her real estate, which was very extensive. Burr treated her with courtesy of which he was a perfect master, and plied to his utmost his arts of compliment and flattery through which he had spared so many victims. Madam Jumel, according to the custom of the times, had been very superficially educated and was the more easily duped by such a man as Burr at once manifested the most lively concern. The two were flattered and fascinated.

After a few weeks Burr, though then nearly or quite eighty years of age, made a proposal of marriage to the wealthy widow. He was refused. He manifested none of the mortifications of a jilted swain, but went on with his suit as if nothing had happened. Madam Jumel was astonished and bewildered at such love making. At last he drove up to her door one fine morning, bringing a clergyman with him, and declared that he had come to be married. Madam was directed to prepare herself without any unnecessary delay at the toilet, and fairly overborne by mingled courtesies and commands, she at last stood up by the side of her ancient beau and spoke the fatal words, while every door and window was crowded with the faces of the wondering household servants. Burr thus became master of an immense amount of property, with a lady thrown in. They started at once on a wedding trip to Hartford, Ct. Madam was the owner of several shares in a bridge, which was then regarded a wonderful investment. The stock was in great demand. Burr persuaded her to sell it, and when the proceeds were brought to her she said, with true wifely submission, "Give it to my husband!"

The tradition is that Burr stuffed the bulky package of bills into his pocket and sewed them in; or got his wife to. On his return to New York he coolly deposited the money to his own account in the bank, and soon after invested it in the locality of his early dreams of treason and conquest, the southwest. Of course, the money was never heard of again. He disposed of large sums subquently in the same manner, till at last Madam Jumel, to save the remainder of her fortune, was compelled to sue for a divorce on the ground of infidelity. Burr's defenders say that this was a mere pretext, and that Burr's bad reputation was caused by the false charges then made public. Unfortunately, his correspondence, much of which never came to the knowledge of his biographers, but which has passed through the hands of some of Mrs. Whiting's family and been destroyed by them out of regard to the innocent descendants of some of the implicated parties, confirms, and more than confirms the public impressions of the dissoluteness of this bad man. So this wonderful Edward blood asserts itself in two distinct lines, alike in ability, acumen and force, but unlike as angel from fiend, in every moral trait and in every spiritual grace.

The Defaulting Cashier.

Soon after the discovery of the defalcation of the Atlantic Bank, Taintor the cashier, went to a meeting of the bank [illegible] and announced that he was ready to make explanations—he was asked the amount of the defalcation and he replied.

"$409,600—$75,000 in gold, $162,000 in securities left in the bank for safe keeping, and the remainder securities deposited as collaterial."

"How long has this been going on?" was then asked.

"Five years," was the reply.

"Have you anything left?" asked one of the directors.

"No," answered Taintor.

"What has become of it?"

"Speculation."

The cashier's name is Taintor. He is a small man, about thirty years of age, married, and owns a fine residence in New Rochelle, although his family have been living in New York during the past three months. He has always been steady in his habits, and had the fullest confidence of his superiors. A correspondent had an interview with him, in the course of which he offered the following explanation:

When I took charge I found the bank in a very weak and impoverished condition. I formed the idea of strengthening it, and I did succeed in getting rid of a vast deal of comparatively worthless securities at good prices. I then tried Pacific Mail, and luck went against me. I did not intend to make a cent for myself. Had I succeeded, the bank would have had the entire benefit.

Two boys in Hagerstown, Md., were recently throwing stones at each other for fun, when one was struck on the head by a stone, and killed.

A SPRING JINGLE.

A for the Air we breathe, limpid and sweet,
B for the Buttercup clusters we meet.
C for the Crocus that burns with a will,
D for the Daisy that wears a white frill.
E for the Early birds, warbling at morn,
F for the Flowers that wait to be born.
G for the Garden where James is at toil,
H for the Hoe that he thrusts in the soil.
I for the Infinite heaven's rich blue,
J for the Jewels of delicate dew.
K for the Kine in the clovers' pink pomp,
L for the Lily that blows by the swamp.
M for the Mosses that skirt the bright stream,
N for the Nest where the tinted eggs gleam.
O for the Orchard all pearly with bloom,
P for the lyacinth's tender Perfume.
Q for the Quiet the budding glades know,
R for the soft Rain that makes the buds grow.
S for the Sunsets that end the fair day,
T for the Tulips, more gorgeous than they.
U for the Umbrage of fresh-sprouted trees,
V for the Violet's breath on the breeze.
W for what the glad wood thrushes sing,
X for the Xstacy born of the spring,
Y for the Youngster these rhymes may rejoice,
Z for the Zeal that has given them voice.
—The Graphic. HUGH HOWARD.

THE STORM KING.

Another Terrible Snow-Storm in Kansas—Fifteen Persons Frozen to Death and Buried Beneath the Snow.

[St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.]

From a gentleman who came in on the Denver Road yesterday, we learned the particulars, in part, of another terrible storm in Kansas, in which fifteen persons are known to have been killed in Cloud County, and reports of other losses of life are constantly coming in. He says its equal was never known in that section before, and fears are entertained that, when the worst is known, the loss of both life and property will be much more serious than it is now thought to be. During the storm the wind blew in fearful blasts, and trees were uprooted in a twinkling, as if they were saplings, and barns and sheds were carried into the air and landed hundreds of yards distant, as if they were as light and feathery as down.

The gentleman informed us that on Sunday morning, about daylight, when the storm was severest, the roof was blown off the stone house of a Mr. Snyder, residing near the east boundary of Cloud County. Part of the building was also blown in, but fortunately none of the inmates were injured by the falling walls. They were left to a more terrible and heart-rending fate than this, one that did not bring death "swift and sure," but that tortured out their lives in slow degrees. The snow was then several feet deep, and the flakes continued to fall so fast and in such blinding drifts that the house was soon filled with the "feathery flakes," and which were to be their winding sheet. The blowing away of the roof left them exposed to the snow and wind, and they could not have survived any great length of time.

Mr. Snyder's family consisted of himself, wife, five children, and a laborer who was there to assist him in his farming duties.

The remains of Snyder were found several feet from the building, and it is thought from surrounding circumstances that he left no stone unturned nor spared no pains to succor his perishing family. Finding that he could not shield them from the storm or get them to any place where they would be safe from the keen and biting blasts, it seems that he started north in the hope of obtaining assistance, and return yet in time to save his family. Alas! how vain all earthly hopes. He could not have gone but a few paces when he was overpowered by the chilling winds and deprived of his life. When found, the children seemed to have had some additional wrappings and covering that had been hastily thrown over them, and it may be that the mother survived for some time after the roof was taken away by the wind. The scene that presented itself Monday morning when they were discovered beggars description. The youngest child, a young boy of tender years, was enclasped in his mother's arms. His little face, now cold in death, did not betoken any signs of anguish in his last moments, and a smile rather seemed to play upon his countenance as he slept so peacefully and quiet "after life's fitful fever."

The other four children were sleeping in couples, and had nestled near to each other, as if in an effort to keep warm. The remains were taken to a neighboring farmhouse; and were to have been interred yesterday evening.

A few miles west of this another family, seven in all, met with a similar fate. Mr. Ulricher, a native of Germany, was residing in a small frame building that had been improvised until his means would allow to build a more comfortable one. Ulricher seems to have gotten up and with which was built of heavy timbers, and was more safe in a storm than the dwelling. It was doubtless his intent to try and get his wife there and then return for his sister and children. They never reached their destination, however, and were found dead beneath the snow, half way between the corn-crib and the house. The children were all frozen to death in their beds.

Words in Season.

A London correspondent of the World gives the following advice to Americans going to London:

Avoid the hotels; live in apartments; and bring your cook with you. If you don't you'll be sorry for it. You will be starved, frozen, cheated on every hand, and generally miserable. London is the most pleasant and one of the cheapest capitals in the world—all are dear now—if you only know how to live here; but if you don't know how it is the most miserable and the dearest place on earth. I met the other day an American lady and her husband who had been here three months. She was fairy crying with misery and looked wasted to a skeleton. "Oh, my dear Mr. Piccadilly," she exclaimed, "cannot you tell us how we can get something that an American Christian can eat? We have had nothing but chops steaks (and such steaks), potatoes, and cauliflower; cauliflower, potatoes, steaks, and chops! And we are starving! The potatoes are wet and tasteless; the cauliflower is boiled in water, without seasoning, and then covered all over with bill-stickers' paste; the chops are always raw; and the steaks are also raw, or else burned to a coal. And for this we pay £8 a week, and extra for everything else—even for candles! Oh, what shall we do!" I bundled my friends into a four-wheeled cab and drove them down town to a certain cafe kept by a little Frenchman; there I gave them a dinner that made the color come back to their cheeks; and while they were eating it—devouring it—I unveiled to them the mysteries of how to live in London; how to rent apartments, buy an American cooking stove, train an English servant, and snap their fingers at hotel-keepers and boarding-house widows.

Farm Notes.

WHY CLOVER IMPROVES THE SOIL.

Prof. Voelcker thus explains the action of clover in increasing the fertility of soils: "All who are practically acquainted with the subject must have seen that the best crops of wheat are produced by being preceded by crops of clover grown for seed. I have come to the conclusion that the very best preparation, the best manure, is a good crop of clover. A vast amount of mineral manure is brought within reach of the corn crop, which otherwise would remain in a locked up condition in the soil. The clover plants take nitrogen from the atmosphere, and manufacture it into their own substance, which, on decomposition of the clover roots and leaves, produces abundance of ammonia. In reality, the growing of clover is equivalent, to a great exent, to manuring with Peruvian guano, and in this paper of mine I show that you obtain a larger quantity of manure than in the largest dose of Peruvian guano which a farmer would think of applying. It is only by carefully investigating subjects like the one under consideration that positive proofs are given, showing the correctness of intelligent observers in the field."

PROTECTION FROM THE CABBAGE WORMS.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer says he last year raised four hundred heads of cabbage. He started them in hot beds about the first of April, and transplanted them on a cloudy day, as soon as the weather and soil were warm enough. The next day he put about a teaspoonful of salt around each plant, not minding at all if it fell on the plant. This served to kill all the worms that might be in the soil. After the plants began to grow, he stirred the ground as often as possible, keeping it loose and friable. As soon as these pets, the butterfly that lays the egg which forms the green worm appeared, he got half a pound of saltpetre, one fourth of a pound of copperas and dissolved in a half hogshead of water. With this solution he watered the plants after each raid of the butterflies, which occurred three times during the summer, and by this means saved his cabbage from the worms, not losing a plant. This method would not be very difficult or expensive, and perhaps some of our readers may be disposed to try it the coming season.

TO KILL CURRANT WORMS.

James Smith, of Monroe county, New York, gives a simple remedy which has proved to be effectual by years of trial. It is as follows: Take a few lumps of common quick lime, pour on it a little water, just sufficient so that when slacked it will be a dry powder. When the worms appear, which will always be on the under part of the bush first, pepper them with this powder. It will kill them without fail, and will not injure the bushes in the least. If more worms should appear, which will very likely be the case, repeat the operation. This remedy has the merit of being effective, cheap, and within the reach of all. Lime for this purpose can be prepared at any time, and can be used when wanted.

THE BEST FEED TO PRODUCE MILK.

It is well settled in the opinion of all our best dairymen, that bran greatly promotes the milk secretions in cows, and it is fed almost universally. About equally mixed with corn meal is the usual proportion. This mixture seems to promote both quanity and quality of milk.

From several sources we hear that buckwheat bran is a great milk producer, and it is now being used considerably among our Chester country dairymen, in about the same proportions as to the other.

Thomas Gawthrop, near West Grove, Chester country, Pa., also by repeated trials with his own cows has fully satisfied himself that they do as well with corn and cob meal and bran. The amount of nutriment in corn-cobs is so very small, that this result will have to be explained on the supposition of the ground cob acting to promote digestion by distending the stomach. The presence of bulky material being necessary to promote distension and before perfect digestion can be accomplished, is frequently lost sight of. Hungarian grass is also found for milch cows to be rather superior to the ordinary run of hay. The last year or two, Hungarian grass has loomed up wonderfully in the estimation of our dairy farmers; and a very large scope of land will be sowed with it the coming season. It matures for cutting in about sixty days, and produces two to four tons per acre—the latter of course on good soils. Three pecks to the acre is the usual allowance of seed. Where a gold hay market is convenient, this substitution of Hungarian grass for common hay in home feeding will be a clear additional source of profit,—[Practical Farmer.

AN experienced traveler, writing from London to his representative in New York city, states that the number of persons preparing for European travel this season greatly exceeds even the liberal anticipations of hotel managers and steamship companies. The exodus will not be limited to the wealthy classes, as arrangements are also making for the accommodation of artisans and clerks. Workingmen's tickets from London to Vienna and return will be issued for $20, and, allowing $60 for the steerage journey across the ocean, it will be seen that American laborers may, if they choose, see the wonders of Vienna, the continent, and England for $80. Board and lodging will be offered to pilgrims of this class at economical prices.

MAY MISERIES.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms,
The house so late presented,
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamt of dirt,
So cosy and contented?
Alas! there turned all upside down,
That quiet suit of rooms,
With slops and suds, and soap and sands,
Tubs, carpets, chairs and brooms;
Tables and stands are standing round,
At sixes and at sevens,
While wife and house maids fly about,
Like meteors in the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floor,
Were cleaned a week ago;
The carpets shook and windows washed
As all the neighbors know.
But still the sanctum had escaped,
The table piled with books,
Pens, ink and paper all about,
Peace in its very looks;
Till fell the women on them all,
As falls the plague on men,
And then they vanished all away,
Books, papers, ink and pens.

Spice.

A correspondent who has attentively read the amateur art criticisms in the newspapers, sends us the following article on an exhibition in another city, as a sample of what he is capable of in that line:

Daubson's head (No, 1) is very soft and airy, and pervaded by that *tete de chou* in the *ensemble* for which this artist is celebrated.

"A Greek bearing the Hod" (No. 18), by Patricko Sullivani. A beautiful ideal picture, tenderly treated. The rounds of the ladder are beautifully rung in, and there is a great deal of strength shown in the bricks. The confidence with which the bearer approaches the scaffold, even with the cry of "*Mors mort*" ringing in his ears, is tremendous.

Revenons a nos moutons" (No. 63) by Eugin Very-bock-beer-love-in. We were glad to see this picture, as no collection is complete without some mutton from this artist, though, as there can be but a few thousand of his sheep in this country now, they are of course quite rare, as mutton should be, notwithstanding they are well done.

"Still Life in Bourbon County" (No, 22) is a spirited picture by Kornjuice; age will improve this artist's production which is rather crude and fiery.

"Wreck of the Sloop," by Storms—evidently one of the old mast-ers. This artist always has a great deal of spirit in his water—especially after he has sold a picture.

"Flour Piece," by Miller. The works of this artist are (k)needed in every family. This specimen is entitled "Rising in the (y)east"—a light and pleasing composition produced in Rochester, New York.

"Son set on the Coast," by Snow. This is a (n)ice picture, though cold in tone. The recumbent b(a)by in the foreground is well handled, and the rear elevation of the coaster brought out very strongly.

"The Power of the Pen," by Hogg. This picture bristles all over with the artist's characteristics, who always goes to the root of his subject. The pig-ment is strong, and the stye-l good. The height of *dolce far niente* is reached by this artist.

VARIETIES.

A FREIGHT car is being fitted up in San Francisco as a salt-water aquarium, with a view of importing from the New Hampshire coast a load of live fish, to stock Californian waters.

AN exemplary lady who was about to send a somewhat faded black silk gown to the dyer's had her mind changed by happening to open her prayer-book at the hymn, "Sinner, turn; why will you dye?" and she turned it accordingly.

A RETIRED sea captain who had made the tour of continental Europe and the Holy Land, was asked how he was impressed by his visit to "Jerusalem," said he, "is the meanest place I ever visited. There is not a drop of liquor in the whole town fit to drink."

RUBINSTEIN, playing in Albany the other night, stopped in the middle of a piece, remarking, "what do the stupid people mean by their everlasting running about? It is quite impossible to play." He then rose, bowed and left the platform, to which he refused to return to play.

THE owner of a tenement house informed his tenants the other day that he was going to raise their rent all round, whereupon they held a meeting and passed a resolution of thanks to the landlord for "promising to raise their rent, as the times were hard, and they feared without his assistance it could not be raised at all."

THE Bristol Phœnix says, "Mr. John Bullock, familiarly known as "Uncle [illegible] years old in June next, had an attack of pneumonia last week, and when convalescent remarked to one of his sons, "That was a severe attack; if I'd been an old man I guess it would have fetched me."

"BOY, who do you belong to?" asked a gentleman the other day as he stepped on board of a steam-boat and saw a "darky" listlessly leaning on the guards. "I did b'long to Massa William, sir, when I came aboard, but he's been in the cabin playin' poker wid de captain bove an hour; *I don't know who I b'long to now.*"

AN Irishman, some years ago, attending the University of Edinburgh, waited upon one of the most celebrated teachers of the German flute, desiring to know on what terms he would give him a few lessons. The flute player informed him, that he generally charged two guineas for the first month, and one guinea for the second. "Then, by my soul," replied the Hibernian, "I'll begin the *second* month!"

WHEN the Duke of Edinburgh and the daughter of the Czar are married, they are to live half the year, at least, in Russia, and have one of the new houses on the quay in front of the Admiralty at St. Petersburg. The bride's fortune is to be a million of roubles. One of the chief causes of delay in the arrangement of the match has; it is said, been the wish on either side to stipulate for living the greater part of the year in England or Russia. Hence the compromise of dividing the time equally between the two.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 10 1873

THE Republican State Convention will meet in Harrisburg, August 13th,, to ratify the nomination of PAXSON for Supreme Judge and MACKEY for Treasurer. The Ring has so decreed it.

THE Radical Senate of Illinois endorses the salary swag, or at least it has defeated a resolution by a vote of 24 to 15 which condemned it and the President who signed it, which is about the same thing.

MACKEY will be the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and a Philadelphian, not yet decided upon, the candidate for Supreme Judge. This is official, and the *Commercial*, the organ of the State ring will not deny it. Applicants for the Judgship will apply to SIMON CAMERON.

THE Philadelphia liquor dealer who has drawn the $500,000 prize, says the N. Y *Mail*, is a very lucky fellow; and it sensibly concludes, that it will induce thousands of people to embark in the delusive investment of their money in lottery tickets, to receive only dividends of disappointment, vexation and misery.

THERE are some things which may be true but are better left unsaid, as it occurred to us on Saturday, (which ushered in and steadily maintained a cold rain,)when a weather prophet stepped in and promised eighteen such days during the blessed month of May. Now we submit that even if this turns out to be the case, he might have kept it to himself. We gave orders to have him killed, but he escaped.

IT is announced that our rollicking President will return to Washington by Wednesday next, and if the members of the Cabinet can be got together there will be a full meeting, when some new policy in regard to the Modocs will be devised. We sincerely trust that the fatigue attending the same will not inure our blessed President's health—better a thousand gallant Generals, like CANBY, and regiments of troops be made to bite the dust, than a hair on the head of our second WASHINGTON be disturbed, or his pleasures interfered with. This is the loyal, court journal way of putting it.

FRED. GRANT don't appear to be satisfied even with being jumped from a 2nd Lieutenancy to a Lieutenant Colonelcy on the staff, over the heads of veteran officers, but appears to find duty at Chicago too, severe; for we find that he is spending his time at the White House entertaining his friends with accounts of his travels in Europe, "particularly regarding social life among the distinguished families he was presented to." We are made happy in learning that "his descriptive powers are said to be very good." Of course all he said was, in the ears of the courtiers "very like a whale, my lord."

THE Cin. *Enquirer* says it again lifts aloft the banner with the strange device "cheap whisky" and insinuates.

Whisky is bought new one day for eighty-five cents, and sold a few days afterward, with considerable admixture of cheaper error, as whisky three years old for about $10 per gallon. If the sellers of the great American beverage will poison their fellow-men let them do it at a less price. Stop not with beer.

That operation is not confined to Cincinnati. We have a process in this city of making five year old whisky in six weeks, and live in the expectation of making it in less time; but our people don't propose to raise aloft any banners about it, they rather like it.

THE President's friends defend him from censure for signing the bill for an increase of salaries, because "it was tacked on to the general appropriation bill, and he could not have defeated it without stopping the whole machinery of government supplies." It will occur to men of ordinary judgment that if this plea is a good one for GRANT, it is as good for every man who voted for the bill; and the Radicals must either give up GRANT or abandon their censure of other people. The idea of stopping the government supplies at all costs, for the House, which had an enormous Radical majority, could have concurred in the Senate's amendment striking out the whole increase.

THE LONDON LICENSE SYSTEM.

The system of license for spirituous and malt liquors in London, is one, we think which could be enforced in this country at least, in cities, where license and prohibitory laws have equally proved a failure. The defect there seems to consist in the weakness of all agencies yet discovered in enforcing the laws. The office of an informer is an odious one and cannot be depended upon. In London the government puts up the right to sell Ale in a parlicular square at auction, which is generally purchased by the brewers whose interest it is to see that no one else sells Ale within the bounds prescribed. It is his interest to see the law itself executed and that responsible and respectable men keep these houses. The liquor men do the same. The two interests are separate and content to be so. We are promised a copy of the London license law and will publish it, or such portions as might be made applicable to this country, when received.

THE JUDICIARY.

The Convention has now under discussion the judiciary branch of our government, in reference to the mode of appointment of which there appears to be a very wide divergence in views. Judge WOODWARD, who in the Convention of 1837-38 was one of the most advanced reformers, has been stationary; and the reform of 1852 appears to have left him far in the rear; for he is now a very earnest advocate of the same mode of appointment which he favored in the former Convention—the selection by the Governor and confirmation by the Senate. It happens, fortunately or otherwise according to the various views of different people, that in all these things there is no step backward. The people—that *myths* so devoutly worshipped, and in whose entire accuracy of judgment no politician indulges in skepticism and lives—have elected their judges for the last twenty years, and will most undoubtedly vote down any proposition to deprive them of the least *scintilla* of power they have ever obtained. No elective officer can be metamorphosed into an appointee of the Governor, nor will they even consent that the Judges shall be permitted to select the officers of their own Courts—although there would be manifest wisdom in such a change.

For these things the people themselves really care nothing; but the "friends of the people," the political vermin who live and move and have their being in the tricks and sleight-of-hand manipulations of nominating conventions, are the men who would rally every prejudice, and joined to those who for sundry purposes of their own are anxious to keep all things as they are, would inevitably succeed in voting down the whole constitution when submitted for decision.

But suppose Judge WOODWARD'S views are agreed to in the Convention and ratified at the polls, how much better off will we be than we now are? The Judge, as an old lawyer who was a youth when TILGHMAN, GIBSON, and DUNCAN occupied the Supreme Bench, naturally feels that we have not had such men since their day; and the feeling is the same throughout the State, so far as the Bar is concerned—the old lawyers of today were either school-boys then, or at most were students pursuing their legal education in the offices of the lawyers of that early day who loved their profession for its own sake, and who regarded *The Law* as a beautiful structure whose Ministers they were; and who were moved in their professional labors far more by a desire to preserve it in all its purity, and hand it down intact to their successors, than they were by a desire to accumulate large fortunes. All these things have changed and some of us have changed with them. There is a far lower sense of public morality now than existed when Judge WOODWARD entered upon his professional career; this degraded condition of public sentiment pervades the whole community. We have no such Governors as we had when TILGHMAN, or GIBSON, or DUNCAN, were appointed to seats upon the Supreme Bench. It appears as if the breed of M'KEANS and SNYDERS had ran out in the political family of Pennsylvania; and that the time had gone by forever when Governors appointed Judges of their own mere volition, induced by a personal knowledge of the men and a just confidence in their legal learning and high personal character.

We elect our Governor—at least in theory. Will we not elect our Judges as wisely? If we do not, God save the Commonwealth. If a successful candidate for Governor is placed in nomination by 133 delegates—many of whom are in the market—surrounded by a mob of five or six hundred rowdies of politicians whose way has been paid to the place of meeting, to the end that they shall play the part of blowers and strikers for this, that, or the other candidate, and if the nominee has been made to feel that he has been actually made Governor by the skill and labors of some half a dozen of the most indefatigably impudent wire-pullers in his party, he knows bravely that the men whose breath has made him can just as easily unmake him. Is a man so nominated and so elected, the depositary of the power of appointing the judiciary of this great Commonwealth?

With a view of all the evils of running the Judiciary into the ordinary rut of party politics, we prefer its election by the people. We have witnessed of late years, not only in our State but in the general government, the selection of Judges by the appointing power simply on account of their views on political questions; and indeed the belief is very general that two late appointments were made to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States under an understanding, if not with a distinct promise, that they would decide a pending or anticipated case in accordance with the views of the Administration. The people never did such a thing in Pennsylvania, nor do we believe they will do so in Illinois, where the attempt is now being made to induce them do so unworthy an act. We find the reverse of this in Crawford county, in this State. The managers of the Radicals in that county selected a mere politician as their candidate for President Judge. The Democrats, borne down by a majority of nearly two thousand votes, were powerless; but the Bar with great and creditable unanimity, joined with many laymen of character in requesting Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE—then engaged in the practice of his profession in Philadelphia, to consent to be a candidate. That consent was given, and the people of Crawford county threw party feeling aside and elected him by a handsome majority.

What is required in order to elect a pure and able Judiciary—in fact to elect pure and able men to all public stations—is that the real people of the State, should each man for himself take a personal interest in the selection of candidates. If his party endeavors by the force of party discipline, to compel him to vote for a notoriously dishonest or unfit man, let him snap his fingers in the face of the few who in each county regard themselves as the embodiment of the party, and make his own selection according to his own best judgment.

These difficulties, and we confess they are difficulties, spring out of our popular system of government. They cannot be ignored—they must be met. They can only be met by "educating the people up to" a higher platform—a nobler idea of their duties and responsibilities.

Give the power of appointment to the people, make the Judicial term as long as may be deemed advisable; but in order that a judge may not only feel independent but actually be so, make him ineligible to re-election; and it might be advisable to render him ineligible to fill any public office for some years after his judicial term had ceased.

NOT A SUCCESS.

The effort upon the part of an Eastern journal of no small repute, to shave down the principles of the great Democratic party to the mere question of a revenue or a protective tariff, has met with the smallest meed of success—in fact we have not discovered any approval save in the Republican columns. Our opponents would be glad enough to see us abandon our opposition to all their manifold sins and iniquities, and like another ATLAS, shoulder the *World* with all its whims and oddities.

Why should we follow the counsel given us by the paper alluded to? What is to be gained by such a course? There is about as much difference of opinion upon the tariff question in the one party as in the other. In this section nearly every one is in favor of high duties, without reference to party lines; in New York nearly every body is in favor of a mere revenue *ad valorum* tariff. Such a basis of organization would split both parties in twain, provided the *World* could induce the free trade Republicans to leave their party organization; which we very much doubt.

But why this stretching forth after strange gods. We all know that in 1860 the Republican party, although it elected Mr. LINCOLN, was in a minority—the aggregate Democratic vote being about 950,000 ahead of it. To be sure the Radicals have changed this by means of the negro vote; but we can poll to-day more than three hundred and fifty thousand more votes than we did in 1860. There are now three millions of sound and reliable Democratic voters, and two millions and a half white Republicans, one million of black Republicans, and also—it is estimated—about a million and a half of citizens who do not habitually vote, and can only be brought out by the deep upheaval of a great and exciting canvass.

The three millions of Democrats have served through the fire of twelve years of almost uniform defeat, and are held together by no less elevated ideas than patriotism and deep devotion to the true doctrines of our government. All that class of politicians who may be very properly designated as camp-followers, have deserted to the strong side; and singularly enough are not only trusted as honest men, but are sometimes placed in high command.

We need no change of principles; the sound old doctrines of the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON are good enough for the veterans who have stood by their colors so long amid so much to discourage. And they are good enough for the young men who are yearly growing up to the voting age, and who love the right because it is right. All we need is a perfected organization, good nominations, and a careful guard over the Republican election officers, and we must and will win. But to accomplish this great *desideratum*, we must avoid being wheedled into any false position, any selection of one single doctrine, any effort to make a sugar loaf stand upon its point.

REPUDIATION.

The recent discussion in relation to the conduct of the Finance Committee in the disposition of the city stock in railroads, reminds us of the time, when THE POST "single handed and alone" made its fight against repudiation. We have not forgotten the prominent individuals who, at numberless meetings, made speeches and passed resolutions panting for our blood and threatening destruction to the paper. It was a long weary fight, and we came out of it poorer than when we went in; but time, which makes all things even, convinces us we were right in our effort to save the reputation of our city and county, and had our advice been taken instead of that of the demagogues who ruled the hour, we would have been without a dollar of debt, and five millions better off, with a sufficient revenue to make our taxes light. It does not become the men who forced this condition of affairs, now to whine about the stock. They must pay for their folly and bad faith.

BEER OR NO BEER.

Boston is in a ferment—the Hub is disturbed on account of the edict which went forth on May 1st that no more liquor or beer should be manufactured or sold. A correspondent sets forth the trials and tribulations of the moment in "language that is plain" as follows:

The brewers are halting between two opinions as to what course to pursue, whether to keep on or to close up. Not a few of them are desirous of bringing the whole question before the courts, while others are willing to submit and throw the whole issue into the next State election next fall. The brewers have not made much money during the past six months on account of the competition that has prevailed, but are willing to do almost anything to secure a repeal of the law. The German and the Irish element, as well as the American element, lager beer having become a very popular drink in the State, being used as a substitue for whisky, are now arrayed against the party that made the law, and at the next State election the Republicans will find themselves seriously impared in strength on this account.

It is evident that from the position about to be assumed by the friends of prohibition to-morrow will witness the virtual disruption of the Republican party in the State. That portion of the party which has heretofore furnished all the "sinews of the campaign," and done all the trading and selling at Worcester, is for the most part composed of men engaged in the liquor interest; and nearly all the Germans—the owners of the breweries especially—have heretofore acted with the dominant party. But if the law is going to be enforced as threatened, then these men will have nothing more to do with that element of the party that seeks to ruin them by extinguishing what is regarded as a legitimate business.

Will the law be impartially enforced? It will, in some places. At Chelsea, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, arrangements have been made to arrest every person found selling liquor or lager beer or ale. The sentiment there is a unit in this respect. The law will also be thoroughly enforced at Cambridge, a city of 50,000 inhabitants; and at Charlestown it will be difficult to get a drop to drink openly. In Boston there will be liquor sold as usual, but on the sly. The city is filled with lager beer saloons, but these will not all close. Those proprietors who have the money will sell in spite of the law, and allow themselves to be prosecuted; while the "open sesame" to other places will be by the means of keys to club rooms. There are those, however, who say that the attempt to enforce the law in Boston will prove a decided failure. But let us wait, and we shall see what we shall see.

OF COURSE.

It is not wonderful that people are mistaken about the phraseology of laws when they are neither printed before they are signed, nor made public until it suits the convenience of parties interested. The State Treasurer under the new bill does give bonds, which fact will convey joy to the uninitiated and confiding citizen who believe—that bondsmen are liable. But we are glad for the sake of the Treasurer that he will at least go through the form. The main purpose of the bill was in the language of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, to

Cheat the Constitution, by enabling the Legislature to choose a State Treasurer after the Constitution had taken that power away from them. The mere fact of the passage of such an act, as well as the manner in which it was attempted to be cheated through the House by a trick, were alike disgraceful.

That innocent journal also remarks:

Still another movement is said to be on foot to prolong the term of the State Treasurer for two years from the first Monday in May, 1874. A part of this scheme is an effort to trade off the votes of the Allegheny county delegates to the Republican State Convention for a Philadelphia candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, the condition being that the Philadelphia delegates shall go solid for the nomination of Mr. MACKEY. Thus, the very highest and most important and responsible offices of the State are attempted to be mere objects of trade and barter by the "people's masters."

As if the Philadephia and Allegheny county members have not always played the same game. The country delegates as usual, will have their eyes closed by the ring manipulators. Where the carcass is there will the eagles be also.

A SAD PICTURE.

The *Graphic* opposes all sumptuary laws to restrain the sale of liquors, and says:

It is unwise in the Legislature to move in advance of the people who gave it life. Local prohibitions and total abstinence may be well enough in themselves, but public opinion does not ask, and will not sustain, such restraints. When the people ask a restrictive law, they will obey it and see that it is carried out, but it is folly to attempt to cram it down their throats. They know all the old arguments. They are aware that sixty thousand drunkards die in the United States every year, and that sixty thousand moderate drinkers step gallantly forward to take the places in the forlorn hope of King Alcohol's army. Judges, preachers, and reformers have told them that drink is responsible for most of the murders, felony, vice, and misery of humanity, and yet they want to be allowed to do as they will in the matter, and it is wise to leave them unrestrained. Law and the fear of punishment never yet created a good citizen. If there is to be a crusade against strong drink, it must be born of public sentiment and upheld by public opinion. Meanwhile, many more men must be killed and others hung; many more widows and orphans must be left to public charity by their drunken husbands and fathers; and the Potter's Field must be enriched with fresh crops of bloated victims, before any restrictive law made by a Legislature will be obeyed.

VERY unfavorable comments are made by the *National Republican* and other GRANT organs upon the proposed conference of Western and Southern members of Congress at St. Louis. There is a growing apprehension among Eastern politicians that the Western people can no longer be used for their purposes.—*Buffalo Courier.*

"SYLVANUS" AGAIN.

Another Letter from Philadelphia.

Mr. Editor of The Post:

This usually well-balanced town has been in an amazing state of excitement for several weeks past, on the subject of the Centennial performance, which is to be prepared by 1876. It is considered the most patriotic thing now, to subscribe to the Centennial Fund, or what is not half so sensible, to subscribe to Centennial Stock. It is supposed that there are rich men enough to "pony" up all the money that may be wanted, but they are not selfish enough thus to take all the glory from their poorer fellow-citizens. So cabmen and car-drivers, beggars and boot-blacks, newsboys and needle-women, washerwomen and widows are all affectionately encouraged to give their respective mites. They had a meeting of Centennial women the other night at the Academy of Music—this noble building is to the Philadelphian what the Forum was to the Roman, or Fanniel Hall to the Bostonian. When any *great* thing is to be done, these pleasant people all rush to the Academy. On this occasion they put the perennial McMichael into the chair—(he is the perpetual chairman,) and appointed Daniel Dougherty, Judge Black, Mr. Henry Brown, and James Boyd a talented lawyer from one of the provinces, to be orators; Judge Black refrained from attendance—the rest were there. The feature of the evening was the rural attorney, as every one who was present knows. J. B. is a gentleman of fine presence, decided talent, and much humor. His friends say he resembles Julius Cæsar in three things—his fine Roman nose, his bald head, and his careful attention to his attire. Like Major Bagstock, J. B. is "devilish sly" too, and he proceeded with many pleasant jests to inveigle "mine honest neighbor," and he succeeded. But somehow, they reported, and closed upon him and he had to put down $500. He may be said to have owned the "show" and yet he had to pay the audience for coming to see it. So much for a man of rural simplicity leaving his sylvan home!

The subscription to the Centennial stock is a curious proceeding. Square contributors are all well enough,—but to give them the form of *stock* looks somewhat like—well—like humbug. I suggest in a whisper that *that* stock will never pay a dividend, and that the investment and the interest of it forever will alike be lost to the takers of it. But there will be a grand time in Philadelphia in 1876.

There are some horse-car lines here that undertake to make everybody who travels on their cars a policeman. They give their conductors bits of paste-board with dots printed over them in rows. Then the conductor when he collects a fare is required to "punch" out one of those dots. Then there are two or more placards in each car, which read thus; "Did the conductor 'punch' your ticket?" If not, says another—"See that he does so when you pay him, or report him." *I'll* see the railroad corporation bankrupt first. I fear that though the conductor might not "punch" the tickets, he would be sure to "punch" the informer's heads. Ticket takers cannot be made honest *that way*.

It is the devout belief of every true Philadelphian that whomsever do not believe in the Pennsylvania Central, and in the Reading Railroad, especially in the first named, shall never see Heaven. Mr. Theodore Cuyler when he gets an audience, occasionally bursts out into a rhapsody on the P. R. R.'s merits and achievements which is absolutely astonishing, and yet it is regarded by the faithful here in the light of sublime truth That lawyer is worth half a million a year to that Railroad. The Philadelphians are never tired of pouring their riches into the capacious lap of this stupendous corporation, and in doing so they believe they are laying up their treasures where neither moth can devour nor rust corrupt.

SYLVANUS.

THE following paragraph appears in a review of the history of the N. Y. *Express* on occasion of removal to its new and handsome office, No. 23 Park Row:

"Of all the many daily journals in New York when we came here in 1836, we can count but five, three morning and two evening, and of those now published, and since published, over *ninety-seven* have forever passed away, and some of them with more than the rapidity of the passing seasons. But one of the old daily proprietors previous to 1836 survive, and Mr. Greeley, who started the *Tribune* in 1842, and Mr. Raymond, the *Times* in 1851, each leading journalists have endowed in the meridian of life, the former dying in 1872, and the latter in 1869. In less than twenty years, one hundred and nine daily journals have had an existence in this city, and one hundred of the number are dead, at a loss of over twenty-five million dollars.—The expenses of publication have increased more than six-fold in twenty years, and are every day increasing. The competition is now sharper than ever, and, though daily papers are not more numerous than they have been, every year adds to the telegraphic, news, type-setting and other expenses. In July of this year the system of free exchanges will be abolished, adding another expense in procuring federal, State, local and other intelligence. But, as in the past, so in the future, the hard-working, pains-taking, well-capitalized journals will live, and others die. No business is more hazardous than journalism, and none more unlike what it was in the days of the Dwights, Townsends, Langs, Walkers, Kings, Noahs, Webbs, Hallocks, Col. Stones, and their associates."

THE San Franciscoians are gloating over the prospects of cheap brandy. By a new process eight pounds or so of dried figs will make an article of braudy that would cause the heart of an alligator to fairly glow and revive the fainting spirits of a dyspeptic ostrich. The price per gallon will be only a dollar and thirty cents, which will place it within reach of the humblest heathen. As figs are very plenty in California, the prospect for a good crop of brandy smashes is most cheering.

THE STATE TREASURER.

That Mysterious Enactment.

The following is the text of the bill passed by the late Legislature, providing for the election of the State Treasurer, and approved by the Governor:

"An act regulating the election of State Treasurer.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the qualified voters of this Commonwealth shall choose by ballot, on the second Tuesday of October, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and on the day of the general election every second year thereafter, one person to fill the office State Treasurer, and until such officer is elected and assumes the duties of his office, according to the provisions of this act, the present incumbent, upon his renewing his official bond, to be approved by the Governor, not later than the first Monday of May next, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties of State Treasurer.

"SEC. 2. Any person elected State Treasurer in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall be commissioned by the Governor of this Commonwealth and assume the duties of the office on the first Monday of May next succeeding his election, and shall have and possess all the powers granted, perform all the duties and be subject to all the penalties imposed by existing laws of the Commonwealth relating to State Treasurer and the management of the State Treasury.

"SEC. 3. The term of the office of State Treasurer shall be two years from the first Monday of May next succeeding his election; his salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly, and no person shall be twice chosen in4 years.

SEC. 4. The election laws now in force for the choice of Governor of this Commonwealth shall regulate the election of State Treasurer; and in case of any vacancy occurring in said office from death, resignation, failure to qualify and assume the duties after election, or otherwise, the Governor shall appoint some proper person to fill such vacancy until the first Monday of May next following the general election, and the qualified electors shall, at the first general election which shall happen more than sixty days after such vacancy shall occur, elect, in the manner herein provided, a suitable person to fill said office for the full term authorized by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 5 That the election of any person appearing to be elected Treasurer under the provisions of this act may be contested on the petition of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, by the same tribunal and in the same manner and under the same resolutions and restrictions prescribed under the act of July second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, for contesting the election of any person as Governor of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 6. Before he enters upon the duties of his office, the State Treasurer shall take the oath of office, or affirmation of office, agreeably to the direction of the constitution of the United States and this Commonwealth, and shall become bound in an obligation, with five or more sureties, to be approved by the Governor, in the sum of one million dollars, lawful money of the United States, conditioned for the true and faithful performance of the trusts and duties enjoined and required by law to be performed by such Treasurer, and the execution thereof being duly proved, the same shall be entered of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, copies of such obligation, duly authenticated under the seal of said office, shall be received as legal evidence in any Court of this Commonwealth.

"W. ELLIOTT,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives.
"GEO. H. ANDERSON,
"Speaker of the Senate.

"Approved the twenty-eighth day of April Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

"J. F. HARTRANFT."

The Law of Libel.

[From The Age.]

The *Inquirer* says very justly that the law of libel, as established by late interpretations of the Courts, "rigorously excludes all evidence going to determine the absence of an unnecessary or malicious publication, and the presence of a necessary and virtuous one."

This seems to be an accurate statement of the anomaly introduced into our law by one recent interpretation of it, subverting principles heretofore recognized in all criminal cases. For just as the malicious intent is the question in all cases of homicide, the presence or absence of it determining the character of the act, so it was long held in libel that the presence or absence of malice was the question for the jury to whom the evidence on the subject was to be submitted. This was the law as laid down in our own Court of Quarter Sessions in the case of Commonwealth vs. Sanderson decided thirty years ago by Judge Parsons, and followed, so far as we know, in all subsequent cases, including the case of the Commonwealth vs. Featherson and others, proprietors of the *Evening Bulletin*, tried by Judge Paxson in April 1872. We have never known this rule of law and common sense departed from till the recent case of the Commonwealth vs. Taylor, the city editor of the *Press*, in which Judge Paxson withheld the evidence as to malicious intent from the jury, ruling that the defendant in the case could "show the publication to be true or deny the authorship;" to which the Judge added that the evidence would be very proper to offer to the Court in mitigation of sentence after conviction; thus withholding the facts from the jury, and rendering an unjust suspicion certain, though the publication may have been made under circumstances that would be a full defense in law and morals. This was just the opposite of what he had a few months before ruled in the case of the *Evening Bulletin*. Here is the evil that we think ought to be remedied, by putting into the Constitution a rule for all newspapers and all judges, that shall not vary with the caprice, the interest or the feelings of the moment. We wish no better or fairer rule than that laid down by Judge Paxson, in the case of the *Bulletin*.

We do not suppose that any intelligent journal understanding the subject will differ from us; but on one point we differ decidedly from our contemporary, the *Inquirer*. While it seems to apprehend the real evil and to express it, in the language we have quoted from its editorial of yesterday, it in the same article endorses a proposed amendment which does not in our judgment reach the point, and does not extend but rather limits the rights already given to the press in "the Constitution as it is," which any one can see for himself by examining that instrument. The matter is one on which the press ought to have a clear and unanimous opinion, though the subject is so hedged and befogged with techicalities that we fear it can scarcely be intelligible to any but lawyers, of whom, however, there are many in the Constitutional Convention who will, we hope, give the subject their attention. The minority report presented by Mr. Newlin, of this city, was a very just and liberal view of the subject; but, as we said at the time it was presented, the amendment proposed in it does not carry out the view expressed in that report.

THE CHILD'S THREE WISHES.

BY WILLIAM ALLINGHAM.

Ring! ting! I wish I were a primrose!
A bright yellow primrose blooming in the spring!
The fleeting clouds above me,
The little birds to love me,
The fern and moss to creep across,
And the elm-tree for our king!

Oh, no! I wish I were an elm-tree!—
A great royal elm-tree, with green leaves gay,
The wind would set them dancing;
The sun and moonbeams glance in;
And birds would house among the boughs,
And sweetly sing.

Nay, stay; I wish I were a robin!—
A robin or a little wren, everywhere to go,
Through forest, field, or garden.
And ask no leave nor pardon
Till winter comes with icy thumbs
To ruffle up our wing.

Well, tell, whith'r would you fly to?
Where would you rest,—in forest or in dell?
Before a day is over,
Home would come the rover
For mother's kiss,—for sweeter this
Than any other thing.

The Great Snow Hurricane.

A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Yankton, Dakota gives the following description of the recent snow storm in that region. He writes:

"On the morning of the 13th all was action. The Seventh Cavalry, under Custar, had arrived and were arranging their camp. Canvas tents were being pitched, the horses were picketed in rows, the laundresses and children were scolding shrilly and tumbling about gleefully in the scenes new to them. A mild wind was blowing from the west and southwest, and a light rain falling. On the plains the tender green of new grass could be seen here and there, a sparse embroidery on the browner and duskier herbage of last year, and flocks of summer birds flew and twittered intermittently. It was spring, rather wet and indubitably bleak, but spring, nevertheless. The storm came on as suddenly as the great hurricane of January. The sky grew pale, then darkened to an ominous yellowish gray. The rain grew colder, then turned to sleet, then to snow, which fell lightly till noon. Then the wind strengthened and shifted; by one o'clock it was blowing half a gale from the northwest; half an hour latter it was a hurricane, blowing from the north, as the wind grew stronger, the air became black with snow. I say, black, advisedly, for no other word will adequately express the impression left by that storm. The heavens were still a dome arched upon the reeling ring of the horizon, but the canopy was no longer of steely blue and silver. It was a sky of tea lead, bounded, when one caught a glimpse of it, by a livid ring. In the midst was an unnatural smear of nebulous white light. That was the sun. The snow no longer fell in flakes. The little needles, which at first had been driven tingling against the face and tinkling against the glass, had given place to large, blotchy flakes, which were not too heavy to be driven furiously before the wind. But these, in turn, had yielded to such gigantic splashes of snow as may fall in the realm of Brobdignag. They were irregular wreaths, patches and aggregations of snow, which could be fairly likened to nothing so much as an atmosphere full of white bats and cotton wool. The prevailing impression was that of a mass of snow tumbled from the clouds upon the earth, not in cubic blocks, but in sheets of vast lineal area. It was this snow-fall which really blackened the air and covered the ground knee deep. These great winding sheets of snow were taken by the wind, which was blowing at the lowest estimate seventy miles an hour, sometimes attaining a velocity of one hundred miles. Sometimes an undulating tremor would run through the falling avalanche and the sheets of snow would flap and vibrate in the wind like sails or curtains. At midday it was as dark as Egypt. The few people who were caught out of doors groped and guessed their difficult way. The man who held out his hand could not see it at the length of his own arm. Buildings were invisible till one ran against them, and looking up saw a grayer shadow in the gray storm. The sun was powerless to disperse or lighten this cimmerian gloom. When the storm lulled for a moment the shadows of the snow flakes could actually be seen on the white ground, seeming like a multitude of fragments of charred paper or a whole forest's complement of withered leaves skimming upwards from the depths of the drifts to meet and mate with the flakes that were scurrying downwards.

"It was not until the second morning after the storm set in that its violence abated. What a morning was that dawned! The sky was gray and clear, and the sun came out as if it had never known eclipse. There was just wind enough to raise ripples on the surface of the snow. The country and city had vanished. All was snow except the loftier buildings—they were snowdrifts. Twenty and thirty feet deep the drifts prevailed in some places. Small houses and stores were buried as completely as Herculaneum. To reach the buried stores people had actually to sink shafts and scoop out tunnels to the doors, through and from which the dwellers scrambled with difficulty to the top of the drifts like so many prairie dogs to the roofs of their mound houses."

Yankee Haste.

The demand for brevity is a universal sign of these hasty times. People want the profoundest questions discussed and settled in a paragraph; decades of history crowded into the newspaper column; and all disquisitions on science and art remended to short essays in the monthlies. Nobody has any leisure for reading or doing anything leisurely. Thinking and meditation have gone out of fashion. "Items" are at a premium. The cry is for breakneck pace in travelling on sea or land. Cramming invites indigestion; and dining is snatching a bite as if not a moment to spare. Hurried are the hourly rushings for the railroads. The lightning itself is not quick enough for impatient correspondence and the transmission of news. The effort in all directions is to risk all for speed; and health, property, mind, body and life are sacrificed in the struggle to go ahead. All right; but then how many pauses to consider where this impatience of thoroughness, this swift, eager, reckless progress ends—only in bringing nearer the grave, and robbing existence of not a few of its choicest blessings, while squandering it so prodigally? Might it not occasionally check the use of the high pressure style to remember that the goal of all the whipping and spurring is the tombstone, and the result of successful endeavors to kill time and annihilate space simply reaching that goal all the sooner.—Boston Transcript.

Last year the Baptists of Virginia resolved to raise $300,000 as an endowment fund for Richmond College, and it is said that at the meeting of the centennial celebration in that city in May the gentlemen entrusted with the management of the undertaking will be able to report that the full amount has been raised.

Light and the Complexion.

The action of light on the human skin is manifest. It browns and tans the taguments by calling out the productions of the coloring matters they contain. The parts of the body usually bare, as the skin of the face and hands, are darker than others. In the same region country people are more tanned than town residents. In latitudes not far apart the inhabitants of the same country vary in complexion in a measure perceptibly related to the intensity of solar light. In Europe three varieties of color in the skin are distinctly marked; olive-brown, with black hair, beard and eyes; chestnut, with tawny beard and bluish eyes; blonde, with fair, light beard and sky-blue eyes. White skins show more readily alterations occasioned by light and heat; but, though less striking facts of variation in color are observable in others. The Scytho-Arabic race has but half its representatives in Europe and Central Asia, while the remainder passes down to the Indian Ocean, continuing to show the gradual raising of climate by deepening, brown complexions. The Himalayan Hindoos are almost white; those of the Deccan, of Coromandel, Malabar and Ceylon are darker than some negro tribes. The Arabs, olive and almost fair in Arminia and Syria, are deep brown in Yeman and Muscat.

The Egyptians, as we go from the mout of the Nile up stream towards its soure present an ascending chromatic scale, from white to black; and the same is true of the Tuariks, on the southern side of the atlas, who are only light olive, while their brethren in the interior of Africa are black. The ancient monuments of Egypt show us a fact equally significant. The men are always depicted of a reddish brown, they live in the open air, while the women, kept shut up, have a pale yellow complexion. Barrow asserts that the Mantchoo Tartars have grown whiter during their abode in China. Remusat, Pallas, and Gutzlaff speak of the Chinese women as remarkable for a European fairness. The Jewesses of Cairo or Syria, always hidden under veils in their houses, have a pallid color. In the yellow races of the Sumatra Sound and the Maldives the women, always covered up, are pale like wax. We know, too, that the Esquimaux bleach during their long winter. These phenomena, no doubt, are the results of several influences arising at once, and light does not play the sole part in them. Heat and other conditions of the medium probably have a share in these operations of color. Still, the peculiar and powerful effect of luminous radiation as a part of them is beyond dispute.—[Popular Science Monthly.

Scolding.

Scolding is mostly a habit. There is not much meaning to it. It is often the result of nervousness and an irritable condition both of mind and body. A person is tired or annoyed at some trivial cause, and forthwith commences finding fault with everything and everybody in reach. Scolding is a habit very easily formed. It is astonishing how soon one who indulges in it at all becomes addicted to it and confirmed in it. It is an unreasoning and unreasonable habit. Persons who once get into the way of scolding always find something to scold about. If there is nothing else they fall a scolding at the mere absence of anything to scold at. It is an extremely disagreeable habit. It is contagious. On being introduced into a family, it is pretty certain in a short time to affect all the members. People in the country more readily fall into the habit of scolding than people in town. Women contract the habit more frequently than men. This may be because they live more frequently in the house, in a confined and heated atmosphere, very trying to the nervous system and the health in general; and it may be, partly, that their natures are more susceptible and their sensitiveness more easily wounded.

Army Horses in Battle.

A writer, describing some scenes during the rebellion, says: Army horses, generally speaking, were a knowing set, although many of them were perverse and vicious, and in their general conduct were specimen of animated ugliness on four legs. The boys had a theory that all the kicking, biting and balky horses were sent to the army. But a majority of these soon yielded to discipline, and the trooper and his horse soon froze to each other. The horse followed his master came at a call, obeyed signs as well as words, and at times warned his master of danger. Horses learned the bugle call readily, as well as their places, and to start the horse it was only necessary to sound feed or water call. In action many horses would about face, turn right or left, halt, move forward, etc., at the bugle sound without word or sign from the riders.

Coming off Chancellorsville battle-field, the captain of a battery dismounted to look after a disabled gun, the remainder of the battery passing on. His horse broke loose, joined the column, took his place at the head, and would allow no one to approach him until two or three miles had been traveled. The concussions of artillery discharges affected the hearing of horses as it did that of men. Often the ears would fall down, instead of standing erect, making so much change in the appearance of a horse that his own master could hardly recognize him. Tired men moved much better under the influence of music, and the horses worked better under the bugle. On one occasion the guns of Paddy H.s' battery were stuck in the mud of the bad roads. Everything has been done to make the horses pull through, but they could not do it. At last Captain Paddy turned in desperation and shouted, "Sergeant, sergeant, have the bugle sound the forward call. They'll fetch 'em then." And so they did.

Go West.

Some brilliant examples of successful farming in Minnesota are given in a letter from Duluth. A lawyer bought 2,000 acres of land near St. Paul for $24,000, and sowed 1,700 acres of wheat. In two years his net profits from exceptionally good crops of 35,700 bushels the first year and 39,000 the second, amounted to $35,000. A Swede stricken in health went to the State with $2 50 in his pocket, and worked for wages until he was able to buy a few acres, which he planted in wheat. His first crop brought him in $6,000, or four times the value of the land, leaving him with a clear balance, after all payments were made, of $3,000. Then he sold his land for $27 an acre, or $3,400, making him richer by $6,240 than when he had started one year previously. Another man on a twenty-seven acre farm found himself with nearly $1,000 clear profit at the end of the first season. In another case a rented farm of 160 acres brought in, with only half a crop, sufficient to enable the tenant to purchase the land. These are some of the brighter sides of farming experiences, however, but, unfortunately, all are not so successful.

"MARRIED AT LAST."

BY CLAUDE VINCENT COURTNEY.

"Married at last!" they say,
And they laugh at the oldest bride,
And pity the handsome, stately man,
In his life's midsummer pride;
There are gray threads in her hair,
And a wrinkle on her brow,
But the happy smile that her childhood wore
Is as bright and joyous now.

"Married at last," Ah, yes!
She has waited a long, long time,
For this same dark man, with his winning eyes,
Wooed her in her girlhood's prime;
But a gray-haired mother and sire
Were dependent on her love,
So she turned from him and his costly home,
With her faith in heaven above.

And the years passed one by one
Till they counted up fourteen;
And then he came for his promised bride,
For no life was now between;
The gray haired parents sleep
In the churchyard near the shore,
And their latest words were a blessing breath'd
On their sweet child Leonore.

"That is one old maid the less,"
That you say as you toss your curls;
'Twere well indeed if that old man's heart
Could be imagined by all young girls;
He does not think her old,
Nor mourns for the past young life,
For the same sweet soul looks out at him
Through the eyes of his new made wife.

I have told you of her life—
Can you laugh at her wrinkles now?
Or pity the handsome man who pressed
That kiss on her pure white brow?
All the earth looks glad to-day,
And the sun's best beams are cast,
As a benediction over the pair,
Who are man and wife at last.

Arkansas Wonders.

Writing from Little Rock, a correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says of the Hot Springs: They are justly styled the Baden-Baden of America. Many discoveries of precious metals and stones are being made in this wonderful country. Silver ores are being almost weekly discovered in this and adjacent counties. The Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company accidentally discovered a lode of silver lead-bearing mineral upon the line of their road a few weeks ago, in the midst of the ground that they were excavating for their new depot in this city. We know that De Soto had a rendezvous of his party in this vicinity, about twenty-five miles west and northwest in Conway county three hundred years ago, during the reign of Queen Isabella of Spain. We know, too, that De Soto camped there one entire winter and then moved down the river to what is now the old Post of Arkansas, and died at that place. On this western trip of his he gathered many specimens of precious stones, diamonds, sapphires, garnets and crystals, and carried away with him considerable gold and silver bullion. The signs of his old furnaces are yet to be seen—slag that would indicate other metal than only lead or silver. Laffitte, in the early days of this century, organized a mining company at New Orleans and came up the Arkansas river to the Crystal Hills, struck camp and erected houses and furnaces and did extensive mining in that and the adjacent regions, from Hot Springs to the Murderer's Cave, upon Gold Creek Mountains. Murderer's Cave is a large cavern in these mountains located north of the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad. The only white man that is ever known to have entered this cave is an old hunter that is said to have lived, or is still living, in that cavern, and yearly comes here with his furs and peltries, and labor of his year's services in trapping. He, however, always brings with him samples of these silver ores and precious stones, which he disposes of to the jewelers, and his silver bullion to the bankers. This cavern is called Murderer's Cave from the fact, so report goes among the "natives," that no man that had ventured into this cavern had ever been seen again. The existence of genuine silver ore in that cavern can not be disputed. It is there. And smoke is always to be seen oozing out of the side of the mountain, supposed to be the fires from the region of the damned, and people say that "Old Nick" and the hunter are holding high carnival among the imps of darkness.

Proving One's Identity.

A Correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Stuttgart, Germany, under date of April 11, relates an ocurrence which will remind some of our readers of the story told of Joe Jefferson. Jefferson called at a bank for some money one day, but was unknown to the officer. On being asked to indentify himself in some way, Jefferson thought a moment, and then with that peculiar drawl so familiar to those who have heard him play Rip Van Winkle, replied: "Schneider." It was a dog's name but he got his money. Our German friend writes:

"What does not happen in Stuttgart? It was in the year of our Lord 1873, on the 24th of March, when in the Suabian capital a fearful riot broke out. Everybody ran, tried to save himself, flew homewards, and even the overcrowded Opera House, in which the "Jewess," with Mr. Labatt as Eleazar, was just then to be performed, when the terrible news became known, was emptied in a few minutes. Already the mob penetrates the halls concentrated but to fly into the streets in his costume of Eleazar. Soon the strange apparation is observed. "A Jew, a jew;" "catch him," "stone him," is the cry that follows the fugitive. He is surrounded, and the inexorable multitude insists on the death of the "Jew."

"I am no Jew," cried the terrified singer. "I am Labatt, the great tenor; I sing to-night in the part of Eleazar."

"Anybody may say that;" "catch him," "lynch him," "*a la laterne*" bawled the great crowd once more, and the repeated assertion of the artist that he was Labatt was of no avail.

"Then a fellow, smarter than the rest, called out: "If he is Labatt, let him prove it."

"Yes, yes, prove it," roared the chorus, "prove it."

"And the artist opened his mouth and sang the aria from the fourth act of the "Jewess."

"And stiller and stiller it became in the circle, breathless listened the multitude to the sweet tones; but scarcely had the last note of the song ceased when endless cheering filled the air. "Hurrah for Labatt," "hurrah for the great singer," resounded out of thousands of throats. Then four men took the artist upon their shoulders, and amid the enthusiastic cheering of the same crowd carried him to Marquard's Hotel."—[N. Y. Post.

Ornamental Climbers.

Spring is the time to set out ornamental climbing plants. They can be procured from any of the nurserymen; and in order that those not familiar with their character may know how to select, a list and brief description of some of the most popular varieties is appended:

Chinese and Japan honeysuckle present a very beautiful appearance when trained upon short posts. They grew to mossy evergreen weeping bushes, with blossoms and delightful fragrance. They are also suitable for covering arbors, verandas, lattice frame work, &c.

The golden-leaved honeysuckles, with its yellow marbled foliage, is a desirable low climber.

The coral, yellow, and monthly honeysuckles can also be made diciduous shrubs, or, if desired, can be trained as common climbers. They can be kept in flower for several months by removing fading blossoms, so as to prevent the maturing of seeds.

The sweet-scented hardy jessamine can be made a shrub or trained as a climber. It blooms for two months.

The sweet-scented clematis is of delightful fragrance, and can be trained to grow as a bush or climber, as desired. It blooms for two months. There are various other kinds of the blooming clematis, with blooms of several colors, and some of them largely variegated. Having slender stems, they can only be grown as climbers.

Distressing Suicide of a Young Lady.

A sad event occurred on Monday last, at the residence of Mr. Solomon Zepp, near Deer Park road, about six miles from Westminster, Carroll county, Md., the death of Miss Mary Zepp, only daughter of Mr. Zepp, by suicide. The Westminster Times, of Thursday says:

On Monday morning the deceased arose as usual and assisted in the preparations of breakfast and busied herself in helping the family during the meal, after which she retired from the room and did not return. Her absence occasioned no apprehension, nothing unusual having been noticed in her conduct. In about half an hour after she left the room one of her brothers had occasion to go into the attic or garret of the house, and there discovered her hanging by a strap, with her feet touching the floor. He immediately alarmed the household and she was at once taken down; but although the body was warm, all effort at resuscitation failed. The deceased was about 24 years of age. She possessed an amiable and affectionate disposition, and was highly esteemed by all who knew her. The cause of the sad tragedy is fully explained in a note which must have been written only a few minutes before the fatal deed was committed, and which was found in her room soon after. We had heard from other sources that she was subject to fits of great mental depression, and this note fully confirms us in the belief that she was laboring under temporary mental aberration of mind at the time of her death. The note is without date or signature, and reads as follows: "Farewell, dear parents and kind brothers, for I feel this morning that my time has come, and that I can't survive this earth another day. It is so hard to part with you all, but such must be a fact. Last night was to me a night of terror. I have been thus afflicted for over three years with these spells, but they have grown worse upon me, so that I can't stand it, if you will read our doctor's book, under the head of insanity, you will find my case exactly described to you—called Melancholy insanity—for which you will find there is no remedy but this. At times I have felt all right and would determine to try and do better; but it has all been of no use. I have been this way ever since I was convicted of sin, and did not yield to that Spirit which strove so hard with me, and which at last I grieved away. Mother, may God bless every one of you, and may He comfort you all in this sad hour of bereavement. I hope that my case may be a warning to everybody."

Her funeral took place from the M. E. church in Westminister, on Tuesday, and was attended by a large concourse of friends and acquaintances of the family.

The Masonic Temple.

A Philadelphia letter to the New York Post says:

The most prominent of these structures is the new Masonic Temple, which extends from Broad to Juniper street. It is an immense building of gray granite, and of a somewhat composite style of architecture, in which the round Saxon arch prevails. The details of the facade are of the style which was in vogue among the architects of the period which preceded the Gothic. The "dog-tooth" ornament and the diamond-shaped panels are so modified as to present designs symbolical of Masonry without detracting from the main features of the style. The deeply-recessed porch is a work of great beauty. The whole building impresses the beholder by its appearance of unusual solidity, the lower walls spreading out as in Egyptian buildings. The tower of the temple has awakened some criticism. It is certainly quite different in style from the rest of the building, recalling the appearance of certain belfries to be found in the town of Belgium. It is larger at the top than in the middle and is surmounted by four irregular pinnacles.

The interior of the Temple is said to be very gorgeous. There are Corinthian, Doric, Ionic and other rooms in special orders of architecture. Those who are versed in the principles of Freemasonry perceive a subtle propriety in all these styles of apartments. The building will be completed this summer, and will undoubtedly [illegible] the massive splendor of Girard College, and in awakening the pride of Philadelphians.

Getting Ahead of Sambo.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

The utter futility of endeavoring to hoist the colored people of this country into a social equality with their white neighbors is amusingly illustrated by a device adopted by theatrical managers and other caterers to the amusement-going population of Mississippi, where the most exacting social rights enactments are in force. The colored people won't and can't support the places of amusement and the travelling shows, and the whites will of course go where no negro is permitted between the wind and their nobility, and so amusement managers have stopped selling tickets to their entertainments, and exhibit only to invited guests. The form of admission ticket adopted is somewhat as follows:

CARD OF INVITATION	VICKSBURG, MISS., March —, 1873. M—— You are respectfully invited to witness (to night) the Private entertainment of Marshall & Co's ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE, under the management of the Vicksburg Dramatic Association. To defray expenses you are expected to contribute $1. To secure admittance this ticket must be presented and delivered at the door of the Theatre by the person to whom it is addressed. For the Dramatic Association.	TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
Section		
Row		
Seat.....		

AN OLD HAND.

Blue-veined and wrinkled, knuckly and brown,
This good old hand is clasping mine;
I bend above it, and looking down,
I study its aspect, line by line.

This hand has clasped a thousand hands
That long have known no answering thrill:
Some have mouldered in foreign lands—
Some in the graveyard on the hill.

Clasped a mother's hand in the day
When it was little and soft and white—
Mother, who kissed it, and went away,
To rest till the wakening in God's good light.

Clasped a lover's hand, years agone,
Who sailed away and left her in tears;
Under Sahara's torrid sun,
Its bones have whitened years and years.

Clasped the hand of a good man true,
Who held it softly and fell asleep,
And woke no more, and never knew
How long that impress this would keep.

Clasped so many, so many!—so few
That still respond to the living will,
Or can answer this pressure so kind and true!
So many, that lie unmoved and still!

Clasped, at last, this hand my own;
And mine will moulder, too, in turn,
Will any clasp it when I am gone?
In vain I study this hand to learn!

VIENNA.

The Exposition—What the Prater is Like—Its History,—etc.

From Edmund Yates' account in the New York Herald of the scenes and sights on the opening day of the grand exposition we take the following:

The Prater is a remarkable Viennese institution, an expensive park of meadow and wood belonging, by imperial courtesy, to the people; but to-day its beauties and advantages are not revealed to their full extent. The Prater is some distance from the central part of the city. Starting from the Opera House, down the magnificent Ringstrasse, built on the ground of the old fortifications, over the suspension bridge over the Danube Canal, then to the right into the broad Praterstrasse, and a quarter mile drive brings you to the entrance of the Prater.

THREE ROADS ENTER THE PARK,

radiating from one point, and each passes under a slightly ornamental railroad bridge of the Nordbahn Railroad, which here cuts directly across. The road to the right leads you into the principal avenue of the Prater, lined by two rows of stately trees, under whose shade the procession of to-day winds slowly along. The middle road leads to what the Viennese term

THE WUERSTEL PRATER,

a little city of Swiss cottages, restaurants, built in the Swiss style; circuses, marionette theatres, indeed having all the characteristics of a German fair, artistically planned and carried out. This part of the Prater was opened with great festivities on Monday, the 14th of April, as done every year. Americans, who managed to wedge their way through the crowd to get to the western entrance of the Exposition, were not a little amused at the sights. One of the great objects of attraction is a stable connected with Carre's Circus. This stable is built,

IN THE SHAPE OF A STEAMSHIP,

painted brown; it has a smoke-stack and bears the name of Washington. The style of the whole thing is ludicrous in the extreme. The model of the bow seems to have been taken from a Dutch brig of some long past century. Indeed, it seems like a revived Noah's ark adapted to modern steam requirements. A show containing, as the inscription tells us, "Darwin and Vogt's Primitive Man," is an object of attraction, calling out the insulted feelings of our humanity.

HISTORY OF THE PRATER.

Before going into a description of the festivities I would add a few words on the general appearance of the Prater, and something about its history. Since 1570 it belonged to the Imperial Court, where, in the extended meadows and among the forests, it loved to hold its festivals, its hunts, promenades and fireworks. The people were excluded from it until 1766, for before that time only the nobility and high-born and strangers were permitted to drive in the Park during the months of May and June.

THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.

whose memory still lives in Austria, first opened the Prater to the people by an ordinance of the 7th of April, 1766, granting free permission to the public to wander in the Park at all times, and amuse themselves therein in their favorite sports. Booths for refreshment and coffee houses were then erected, and Kaiser Joseph II. lived to see his people enjoy to the fullest extent the privileges he had granted them. Under this government were built those structures, already described, on the Wursted Prater—beer-restaurants, coffee-houses, carousels, nine-pin alleys and clown theatres—for here it was that

HANS WUERST, THE GERMAN CLOWN,

found refuge, after being banished from the stages of the large theatres. From Hans Wurst this part of the Prater took its name—the Wurstel Prater. This part belongs to the people—the principal avenue belongs to the upper tendom.

THE HAUPT ALLEE,

The principal avenue of the Prater, lined with two rows of trees, is the Corso of Vienna, taking the place of the Rotten Row of London, the Bois de Boulogne of Paris, the Bloomingdale Road of New York, the Thiergarten Corso of Berlin, is less picturesque, being flat, although pleasantly diversified by wood and meadow—just now, it is true, beautifully fresh, and green. The Bois de Boulogne is likewise more picturesque, but the Prater avenue is a finer drive. With the Berlin Thiergarten there are few points of comparison. The Thiergarten is a large forest, a solitude just outside the Linden and the Brandenburg gate, that can be reached from the centre of the city within five minutes, while the Prater

COMBINES BOTH FORREST AND MEADOW,

but lacks the quiet majesty that is connected with the Thiergarten. True, the Thiergarten has nothing better, than the muddy Spree in the shape of river, but the Prater is washed by the "beautiful blue Danube," which, by the way, is gray or lead color, I hardly know which. The park is selected on all occasions by the Viennese for their great festivals.

The houses of Vienna are bare as robins. There are no flags on the roof-tops or across the streets, no Venetian masts with flying streamers, no draped balconies and no triumphal arch until we have reached

THE SOUTH, OR MAIN ENTRANCE.

The crowd here is rapidly increasing. It surges, hums and babbles noisily around the entrance. The Austrian officials are phlegmatic under even the most trying circumstances, and all the order needed is preserved. Satisfying all the formalities of these grave guardians of the gates, I enter the enclosure.

THE GROUNDS,

The Exposition building stands in a large enclosed space of the Prater, five times as large as the Champ de Mars, on which the Paris Exposition stood. On the space from the entrance to the building six fountains send up large jets of water. Tastefully arranged lawns and flower beds greet the eye. To the left is a long row of low buildings connected with the Director General's Bureaux; to the right a similar row, for the police, &c. To the left, further west, the Jury Pavilion; to the right is the beautiful Imperial Pavilion. Wherever the eye is directed are

PAVILIONS AND ORNAMENTAL STRUCTURES.

Wandering amid the trees of the spacious grounds one is met by constant surprises. We enter a veritable fairy land, although it must be admitted that imagination has to complete some of the structures, even though it is the first of May. Fantastically variegated structures, with cupolas and minarets, take us in spirit to the Orient and to the hieroglyphic enchantment of the Nile, to the peasant huts of Alsace and Lorraine, to the plains of Hungary, to the steppes of Russia and to the schoolhouses and wigwams of America.

IN THE VAST ROTUNDA.

I take my position under the dome, of which let it suffice for me to say that it is an enormous structure and twice the size of its prototype, the dome of St. Peter's at Rome. Beneath this dome, in the centre, is a raised circular garden, with green turf, rhododendrons and a fountain. Other objects, wanting in anything like taste, are rather advertisements for the exhibitors than any ornament to the Rotunda. The only artistic feature is a graceful statue of

AUSTRIA WELCOMING THE WORLD.

There are also twin figures of Austria and Hungary. The one is armed with a spear and the other is leaning on a shield. Opposite the south portal is

A RAISED DAIS,

covered with deep crimson cloth, on which are placed some eighty chairs. To the left are the seats appropriated to the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps. To the right are chairs for the Emperor's special guests. The exhibitors, the friends of the Imperial Commission, the newspaper correspondents, are gathered at special places railed off, with the central point free. To reproduce the *coup d'oeil* you may

IMAGINE THE VAST AMPHITHEATRE FILLED,

with every variety, male and female, of respectably dressed humanity, the men in swallow-tails and white cravats. Fortunately, Austria is a military nation, and this dreary funereal monotomy is dashed with splendid points and splashes of brilliant color in the greatest variety.

VARIETIES.

THE Savannah river has produced two immense oysters, one sixteen and one fourteen inches long, and they have been sent to Baltimore.

THE late winter has been very fatal to the bees in Michigan, whole apiaries having perished, in spite of the care taken to preserve them.

ADVERTISING does not pay. A Hampshire county farmer, who has advertised his farm claims to have fed out one hundred barrels of oats to the horses of persons who have been to see the place.

AN Indiana Sunday-school man writes to a Bible firm in New York. "Send me on some Sunday-school papers and books. Let the books be about pirates and Indians as far as possible."

RECENT heavy rains at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, caused a landslide on the 7th of March, in which twenty men were instantly killed and more than twice that number injured

A FATHER and two sons, a few years ago, married three sisters in Iowa. The undutiful sons have driven their unhappy parent to the verge of insanity by trying to explain the relationship of their children.

THERE are experts on all manner of subjects in these days of litigation. A woman testified at Norwich, the other day, in a turkey case, and declared she knew these turkeys "by their walks, their countenance, and their manner of roosing."

THE trustees of the Philadelphia Girard College for Orphans propose to teach their pupils handicraft labor, two of the classes to work two hours in the morning and two in the afternoon. The work is to be limited for the present to the manufacture of paper boxes and tinware, until the success of the experiment is demonstrated, and the boys are to be allowed moderate wages.

THE Macoupin (Illinois) Inquirer says that a Green county young lady, who is worth $30,000, recently refused to marry a clergyman because she thought she was unfit to be the wife of a minister. He then abandoned his sacred calling and proposed again. The second time she refused his offer on the ground that she was too good to marry a man who would throw away his clerical robes to win a woman's hand.

DEATH from lightning is thought to be quite painless. Owing to the velocity with which the electric current moves, it is believed that a person struck by lightning has no premonition of the blow which he receives. The nervous system requires a certain interval of time to become conscious of pain. The time of an electric discharge is but a small fraction of [illegible], the nerves, as a sentient apparatus, are dead before consciousness can set in.

A REMARKABLE case in dentistry is mentioned by the New Brunswick (N. J.) Times, of a citizen of that town, who, after the extraction of a tooth with which he had been long tormented, but in which the only part apparently unsound was so minute as not to admit the insertion of a delicate needle, discovered on cracking it with a hammer that it was a mere shell in which lived a nondescript six-legged bug, which ran briskly about the table on being released from its prison. As the gentleman is confident that the animal could not have made its way through the perforation from without, he considers this a clear case of spontaneous generation.

THE merest chance has led to the discovery of the murderer of the agent of the People's Bank in Florence. In making a post-mortem examination of the corps of Rugin the doctor observed that one hand was firmly closed. He opened it, not without difficulty, and found it contained some hairs of a red beard. This was a revelation. It become evident that the unfortunate Rugin, in struggling with his assassins, had seized one of them by the beard. The next step was to discover what individual having access to Rugin's house wore a red beard. It was then remembered that the servant of Rugin had a lover, a dyer, named Bergamaschi, whose hair and beard were red. He was arrested, and his house searched. Under a stove nearly a thousand francs were discovered, and several portions of his clothing were found to be stained with blood.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER
JOS. S. LANE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May 31 1873

ABOUT eighty lawyers have publicly expressed a desire to retain Judge HAMPTON for another term of ten years on the bench. The Judge is willing.

IF Minister DE LONG had given all his presents to GRANT instead of to the Mikado, he would have in all probability, been allowed to remain in Japan.

JUDGE JAMES R. LUDLOW, now associate judge of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, is mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Supreme Judge.

THE Philadelphia *Bulletin* wants a good National Hymn for the Centennial. We hope it will not be a Radical progressive one—ignore WASHINGTON and praise GRANT.

THE Vienna Commissioners, Senators GRAHAM, RUTAN, and DAVIS, who embarked in the steamship Parthia, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday last, making the voyage in six days, the fastest time on record.

"GRANT'S OWN," the N. Y. *Times* thinks that "Mr. S. S. COX's way of dealing with his back pay is that of an honest man and a straightforward and upright public servant." It don't refer to GRANT's way of dealing with this question. It might lose the administration patronage.

THE Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company is likely to fall into the capacious maw of the Western Union, after a short and brilliant career but not a profitable one, so far as stockholders were concerned. The absorption continues at the rate of one share of Western for six of the Atlantic. So we go.

THE Republican Convention yesterday to select delegates to Harrisburg, was harmony itself. The delegates was selected by resolution instead of ballot. Some ill-natured people intimate the thing was set up; but this was not the case. The delegates were honest, hard working people, and the men selected as delegates are without wrinkle or stain. They were not instructed for anybody, that being left to the judgement of the delegates when they assemble in Harrisburg. They don't know who they are in favor of for State Treasurer—that's the kind of men they are.

OBITUARY.

Chief Justice CHASE died in New York at 10 o'clock Wednesday forenoon. He studied law in Washington city under the direction of WILLIAM WIRT, when that eminent man was Attorney General of the United States. He settled in Cincinnati where he pursued his profession with diligence and success, until he was elected Governor of the State of Ohio by the united vote of the Democrats and Free-Soilers.

His next step in political life was to take a seat in the Senate of the United States; on the organization of the Republican party he became one of its leaders and in 1860 was a very prominent candidate for the nomination for President On the inauguration of Mr. LINCOLN he entered his cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury, and is the author of the Greenback issue and the National Bank system. On the decease of Chief Justice TANEY, the President got rid of an inconvenient rival by placing him at the head of the Supreme Court, where he has remained until now. Judge CHASE was a man of high character and of great ability; like many others of our great men, his failing was an inordinate desire for the Presidency, which unhappily he was not able entirely to get rid of even after he went upon the Bench.

JAY, ELLSWORTH, MARSHALL, TANEY, CHASE—what second rate man would dare to place himself in contrast with such a succession of lawyers—and yet what hope is there that any but a second rate man will be selected. If the President could be raised to a high enough elevation to realize the magnitude of the responsibility now resting upon him, we might hope to see an O'CONOR or an EVARTS, or some other "eminent counsellor" receive the vacant commission; but, to judge from the manner in which selections for high station have been made, it may well be apprehended that some obscure practitioner, unknown to Bar and people both, will be called to fill this high position—more elevated than the Presidency itself, because always heretofore filled by eminent men.

HON. WILLIAM MCCLELLAND, who has so ably represented the Lawrence and Washington districts in Congress for the last two years, has removed to Pittsburgh, and engaged in the practice of law. His course, as a legislator, was wise, honorable and patriotic, reflecting credit upon himself, his party and his State. He is young, vigorous and intelligent, and has added civic honors to those which he won as a soldier in the field. We heartily wish him success in his new sphere.—*Age*

OUR OWN COUNTRY.

One who understands scenery—we do not mean a theater goer or a scene painter; but one who travels, and knows a mountain from a windmill; such an inhabitant of earth, if he desires to see the most in a given time; the longest vistas and the broadest plains; the flattest, and the hilliest lands that earth can show; the biggest rivers, and the largest ocean; and the greatest variety of climates, and the grandest views; let him purchase or in some way obtain a ticket, through in seven days, from the Atlantic to the Pacific; not by the way of Cape Horn, or the isthmus of Panama, but all the way by rail, over any number of roads to Omaha, and thence by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads, some two thousand miles to San Francisco; the beautiful, picturesque city of the Pacific coast.

The only advice we have to offer to such an individual is, not to start from his or her home or domicil till she or he is ready to go; and secondly, to take just enough baggage; which quantity of course varies with the individuals's wants or wishes as the case may be. It is not indispensable to start with a good appetite, because that is provided *en route*; but it constitutes no valid objection to possess it. In fact it rather adds to the comfort of the tourist during the first thousand miles or so whilst getting underway, crossing "the States."

The most appropriate season of the year for this trans-continental trip is whenever it suits you to go. Other things being equal, that is the proper time; for in winter you avoid dust and heat, and in summer you escape snow and cold. The risk of being snowed up is now much less than formerly, owing to the number and extent of snow-sheds and snow fences, and the admirable arrangement of the cars renders the dust problem almost imperceptible. Those who prefer winter aspects may prefer a wintry period; but there is a chance of disappointment, as the quantity of snow along the route of the Union Pacific Railroad is really insignificent compared with the snows of New England.

The passage across from the chief Atlantic cities to the Pacific can be made comfortably in seven days sleeping at night, and during the day if preferred, in the most commodious and best arranged cars in the world. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada and California; States and Territories which have exhibited the most wonderful growth and development that the world has ever seen.

It is less than four years since the last (golden,) spike was driven at the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, in Utah; the one having been built westward from the Missouri river more than a thousand miles, and the other nearly a thousand miles from the Pacific Ocean eastward. The locating and building of these nearly two thousand miles of railroad in less than five years, was not only the most magnificent railway undertaking, but the line stands to-day a living monument of the grandest triumph of human genius, energy and perseverance on record. It has taught the American mind that it is not easy to assign limits to modern progress. It has taught not merely the American mind, but men of intellect all over Europe and Asia, that, great as this undertaking was, and bold as were the men who conceived, planned and executed it, it is but the forerunner of many other great railroad thoroughfares which are destined to penetrate and permeate every land upon the face of the earth; but everybody knows about railroads in general, our present pleasureable duty is to point a few of the leading points of interest to the traveler or tourist who has not before been over the route. The details of routes to Omaha must be had from the numerous railroad advertisements, which will satisfy every candid peruser that there are several best and shortest lines, each of which has the largest amount of speed, safety and comfort; so that you run no risk whatever. "You pays your money and

You can hardly fail to pass through Pittsburgh, famous as being at the head of the Ohio, *la belle riviere*, and as resting upon the finest beds of bituminous coal in the land. It makes more iron more glass, and more oleaginous productions from the oil regions which surround it, than any other place in this country. It makes money too, and a tremendous quantity of smoke, with as little fuss as any city of its size in the world; and it is twice as big as it lets on to be. People generally think that Pittsburgh if a sort of industrious village, which, in General WASHINGTON' time it was. The Census, which is without sense, gives it about a hundred thousand, whereas it contains about two hundred thousand; but, owing to "addition, division and silence;" the world knows it not. Pause a day, tourist, and take a few sniffs of its smoke, and a look at its solid wealth. If you don't go through Pittsburgh you won't see it.

Having selected your route, if you go by way of Chicago, you will see the most remarkable city, in many respects, of modern times; a city that grew from a village to a grand metropolis in a few years; was burnt down in a day; and rebuilt in a year, grander than ever. Any newspaper in Chicago can give you the particulars of its settlement and wonderful growth. Stop and see it. Or if you go by way of St. Louis, you will have an opportunity of seeing the future capital of the United States; provided they remain united long enough. Mr. REAVIS, it is said has contracted to remove the government from Washington to the west bank of the Mississippi; the rumor is, that he has leave to go to Vienna or Geneva to get patent levers, to move it over.

St. Louis, is the most substantial and permanently satisfactory city of the interior; and we think its advantages of location are such as to secure for it always, the commercial supremacy in an immense area, teeming more and more with every variety of industry; and that it is destined to be one of the grandest cities of the world. Its magnificent arched iron bridge of over five hundred feet span; its splendid water-works; its lovely surroundings; and its beautiful women; constitute a sufficient attraction to pay the tourist if he stops a day.

From St. Louis there is a choice of routes, either by the North Missouri Railroad to Omaha, or by the Kansas City and Denver route to Cheyenne; at Cheyenne intersecting the Omaha route. Denver, the principal city and entrepot of Colorado, is a wonder, the growth of successful mining operations, and a day or two can be passed pleasurably in viewing the city, its railroads and its mining districts. It is only four or five hours' railroading thence northwardly to Cheyenne; but we must retrace our steps, as we have to visit Omaha, a flourishing young city on the west bank of the Missouri river, where there are several objects of interest. Among these is the Missouri river itself, which is the longest, including its prolongation under the name of the Mississippi, in the world, presenting a continuous navigation four thousand miles long. A splendid iron bridge spans this great stream at Omaha. Omaha is the practical eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad and of three railroads from Chicago and another from St. Louis. Once the greatest curiosity of the place was GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, who like ALLADIN, built a hotel in an incredibly short time, but, like ALLADIN, could not keep it. Now, however, the greatest curiosity is the "Transfer" between all the railroads on the east side of the river and the Union Pacific on the west side; where you are ferried across the grand bridge, your baggage shipped twice in a mile, and everything almost as convenient as it was by the ferry before the bridge was built. We cannot advise the tourist to pause at Omaha any longer than this lovely "Transfer" forces him to remain.

Good-bye, Omaha! Here we go, in the nicest cars, over the nicest road in the Union; and we soon forget the transfer in our admiration of these excellent appointments for the traveler and the novel aspect of the country through which we are passing. Here, again, the tourist will find an abundant supply of well written and not overdrawn descriptions in books of the various remarkable or interesting points along the route. If you look out sharply you will see the Rocky Mountains, over which you are carried at the rate of twenty miles an hour, though you may easily pass along without being aware of the fact that you are eight thousand feet above the sea. Before you reach Ogden, a thousand miles west of Omaha, at the western end of the Union Pacific railroad, you will pass through some of the grandest scenry on this continent; which scenes are well described in the books. All description, however, falls short of the reality; the scenes themselves must be seen.

Traveler, pause at Ogden, and take the side railroad thirty-seven miles to Salt Lake City, the home of BRIGHAM YOUNG; for any number of particulars see any number of books. If you see BRIGHAM YOUNG you see one of the remarkable men of this century; and Salt Lake City, the rose of the desert, one of the most peculiar places on the Continent. You will see that which you have only read of before, polygamy, and the [illegible] matter will be viewed differently by different individuals, from different standpoints. BRIGHAM'S view and yours, dear traveler, may not coincide; no matter, you can look around and see, in this unique settlement, the nucleus of the great Continental railroad over which you are wending your way to the Pacific. You can see everything in Salt Lake City in a day, and, if you do as ANNA DICKINSON did, you can deliver a lecture upon Mormonism upon your return to Ogden; though as that is a Mormon city, named after a Mormon OGDEN, perhaps you had better wait till you reach San Francisco. The day has not been lost, as you will find.

The most remarkable topographical feature of this region is the great depression of a large area of country in which Salt Lake, covering nearly two thousand square miles, lies. All the rivers drain into this lake, the evaporation from which equals their combined flow, leaving the lake always salty. The plains beyond the extensive area of the Salt Lake plain are about two thousand feet above its general level. The lake is about four thousand feet above the sea. Another striking feature, over thousands of square miles, is the absence of trees and the presence of perennial sage-brush, the utility of which is yet undeveloped.

A few miles west of Ogden is the stage road from Corinne to Helena, Montana, four hundred and sixty miles of good road; but if you are anxious to see the Pacific, you will scarcely branch off to Montana, requiring four days and four nights continuous stage travel. If you feel the gold and silver mine mania, you might spend some time speculating upon how the gold and silver got in there; or, as the modern way is, how to get it out? Otherwise, putting the gold and silver attractions behind, you push on gently from Ogden westward; the route of empires take their way, and extacize over the scenery till you reach the snow-sheds of the Sierra Nevada. Here is the most beautiful picturesque scenery, combining Switzerland, Italy and South America, but it is *boarded up*; and you only catch glimpses of it through the cracks, which are quite inadequate. Here the Central Pacific Railroad surmounts the Sierra, seven thousand feet above the Sea, yet almost in sight of it, with winter at the top, and summer at the foot. It is said that there is an easier route crossing the Sierra at a lower elevation, but the snow-sheds do their duty so thoroughly, that it is not worth your while, good tourist, to leave the comfortable cars in search of it. Look, to your right, and to your left, and see the gold mining operations—the water flumes, the villages, stuck, like a lady's bonnet, upon some prominent peak, and mark the wonderful effect of water in washing away the very mountains themselves hunting for that sweet residuum, immoral gold. Immorality settled in the track of the Continental road, and gold built it. The gold of the people of the United States. It is the people's road, built from the hard earnings of the people, by Congress and the Credit Mobilier; and now, we the people, and we travellers and tourists, pay a good price for seeing all these sights, because somebody, the brother of nobody, stole half the money. No matter, it is worth all it costs, and more, this trip. There is nothing like it in the world. Push on, down grade, to the lovely valley of the Sacramento, and into and through the flourishing city of Sacramento, once the controlling commercial centre of all the mining operations of the Pacific Slope. It is now overshadowed by the magnificent city of San Francisco, about a hundred miles beyond. Here we are on the evening of of the seventh day, at Oakland, the western terminus of the Continental road, on the splendid bay of San Francisco. We are soon ferried across the bay and landed in the city of San Francisco, and if the tourist goes to any one of the first class hotels, he will be well accomodated. The writer stopped at the "Occidental" because he liked it and because it is a first class, admirably conducted house.

San Francisco! A city of one hundred and ninety thousand people! where, a quarter of a century ago, there was nothing but irregular hills. It is now a flourishing and handsome place, controlling a great deal of capital. Its history is among modern wonders; but everybody knows it. It was once only a gold mining entrepot, it is now the commercial centre of an extensive agricultural region. Now, traveler, or tourist, you are on the Pacific; peep but through the golden gate, and you see it. Perhaps you can see it in the afternoon in the shape of a dense fog; or you may see it when the atmosphere is marvelously clear. The climate in summer is windy and dry, in winter it is calm and moist. Take your choice. In an hour or two of a ride from San Francisco you can find almost any climate you may desire. After you have seen everything, and the sea lions at Seal Rock, what then? Ho, for Puget Sound, for the Columbia river! Here we go, on an ocean steamer, only three or four days. Are you sea sick? That's nothing. Here you are, in the Columbia river, calm as a summer's morning. Up to Portland on the Wil'amette, ten hours from the ocean. Portland is a little gem of a city, with its eleven or twelve thousand inhabitants. Look at the intelligent, en[illegible] made it. Here you will see one of the most admirable institutions of the Pacific Coast, Bishop MORRIS' Institution we call it, because the Bishop and the female members of his family have made it a first-class seminary for young ladies—an institution which has earned, by deserving, success.

There are the mountain views, the noble Columbia river, the Cascades, the no[illegible] salmon" at the Dalles, or you can visit the Rev. M. CONDON'S collection of fossils, which he has gathered, showing you what kind of animals ranged around there, including elephants, till somehow or other they got fifteen feet of rocks on top of them, and then remained still, he says, for ages. There are their remains, anyhow. You may go away up the Columbia river, if you have time, to Wallula, some hundred miles above Portland, and catch a glimpse—only a glimpse—of the great Columbia Plains. Return from the Columbia river trip to Portland, thence by steamer, forty miles, to Kalamo, on the northerly or Washington Territory side of the river.

Kalama, is a young place, born a couple of years ago, on the Northern Pacific Railroad; here take the cars, sixty-five miles northward; thence by stage fifteen miles to Olympia, the capitol of Washington Territory, at the extreme southerly end of Puget Sound; a nice place of some twelve hundred inhabitants. The most remarkable feature of Olympia is that it is a seaport half the day, and an inland town the other half. The town does not move; but the sea does. The tide rises sixteen feet, making a fine steamboat and ship navigation up to the piers; but when the tide runs out, it leaves an extensive mud-flat between the city and the waters of the sound. Its location must have been made, one would think, at high tide. It is said that the people are web-footed; but we doubt the truth of this statement.

There are some elegant, first class steamers on Puget Sound. Charter one of them for a week and you can have such a week of sailing as cannot be found elsewhere in this world. If you cannot charter, pay your passage, and take your chances; you are certain to see more in a few days than to compensate you for your money and time. These magnificent waters are surrounded by the most beautiful and the grandest scenery of the Pacific coast. The combination, from a number of points of view, can scarcely be excelled. The climate is charming; the air pure, and everything is different from anything you have seen before. Go over from Port Townsend to Victoria or the Queen's dominions, situated on the cosiest little bay you ever saw, at the southern extremity of Vancouver's Island, between latitude 48 and 49 deg. Do you think the latitude betokens cold, Oh, tourist? You would err to think so. It has one of the finest climates in the world; mild winter, balmy spring and fall, and warm summer weather.

Traveller, we have not time left to take you farther. You are not anxious to return from these pleasant waters; but we must. Good bye. Before you return, do go and see the "terminus"—and, when you get back, tell us where it is. Some wicked persons say it has been shipped over to Japan; but we do not believe it. It is there, somewhere on Puget Sound. Perhaps it is on the Island of San Juan. Look for it there; it is said that the odd part of that long disputed territory belongs to the Northern Pacific Railroad, which is to run from Puget Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, at Duluth.

REPUDIATION.

We hope we may be pardoned for again referring to the Repudiation excitement, in which this newspaper and its present editor bore so prominent and painful a part. Like most popular delusions it made most rapid progress, unfortunately it won to its untenable ideas, thousands of honest and well-meaning men; while, as a matter of course, all the demagogues rushed to the front, ready as they always are, to assail law, order, decency, honor, truth, and all the sound principles and practices which lie at the foundation of any well-ordered society, if they may only gratify their low ambition. The movement led, too, by adroit attorneys, who only knew how to make the "worse appear the better reason," and who deceived the masses with a parade of legal learning, and of specious arguments, intended to convince that in resisting liabilities they had so carefully and deliberately contracted and so solemnly sanctioned, they had law and justice on their side. As for the press of this city, it either took sides with the malcontents, or stood idly by, and allowed them to work their misguided will. The *Gazette* we believe, ventured some feeble paragraphs of deprecation. THE POST stood alone in active resistance of the great war attempted upon the bondholders, but which resulted in a stupendous robbery of the people.

And here let us remark, the bondholders in the eastern part of this country at least, and very large amounts were held there, were not chiefly composed of mere money-leaders, as the people were persuaded to believe; many of them were old men and women, orphaned children, invalids, and others who had small sums to invest, and with whom the brokers, as is their custom, had "placed" these "favorite" securities.

As for ourselves, no mercy was shown to us although we were not then able to invest money in rail-road bonds—(indeed we never held one at any time,)—and scarcely knew any one that did; we were charged with being the purchased agent of the bondholders; we were denounced by meetings of angry repudiators within and without our party. Our fealty to our party was denied, the circulation and general business of our paper was cut down by concerted effort, and we were doomed to destruction—if the most potent and persistent efforts of our enemies could have compassed it. At that time, too, we had just become the purchaser of THE POST, and had commenced, what for us, with our limited means and without this hostility, would have been a severe business struggle. It is not necessary to say that the bondholders, as was alleged, never came to our rescue, or assistance. Most of them could not have done so if they would; those who were able proffered no aid, and none was ever asked or expected of either sort—we may say here that while we can and do forgive our persecutors, it would not be the part of wisdom to forget the severe lesson of experience taught in that time of terrible trial.

But the end came at last. The Demagogues and the dishonest lawyers were defeated—the law and common honesty were vindicated—but the people, always the victims of unprincipled leaders; who always lose, when any loss is to be sustained; had to suffer immense and irretrievable loss in the shameful sacrifice of their stocks.

We cannot but applaud the labors of the industrious gentleme n who are making such diligent, but we fear profitless efforts to find out, just for the sake of knowing, probably, how the mischief was done—the mode and the manner of it, and who did it. Is is not unpleasant to see them, so long after the horse has been stolen, shutting the stable with such a fearful, such a startling bang, and locking it with such a flourish of trumpets. The stock of the city is gone forever—and the interest on the bonds "compromised" and "original" comes to nearly $150,000 a year, as reported in the county accounts. And this is what the county of Allegheny, (saying nothing of the city losses,) got from the efforts of the noble army of Repudiato rs. They obtained an abatement of one per cent. on the compromised debt, and as the vaunted but most unclean spoil of their enterprise—and they lost all the county's stock and imprinted an eternal stain on the honor of the county.

We cannot but continue to congratulate ourselves on the part we bore in that miserable "anti-tax contest," as they called it. Although our complete business ruin was attempted and came nearer a success than we care to remember, we have never seen the day nor the hour when we would have changed places with the prominent or the most honest of the Repudiators.

EXHIBIT THEM AT VIENNA.

The Administration, by pursuing its general policy in regard to appointments, so far as to select sundry persons, now on all hands admitted to be unworthy of public confidence as well as of social recognition, as commissioners to the World's Fair at Vienna; has added greatly to the American display at the Exposition, by thus securing for general examination choice selections of the sort of folks who, for ten or twelve years past and gone, have been running the internal machinery of "the greatest country the World ever saw."

To this selection there might be added a Vice President who dabbles in Credit Mobilier; a senator who purchases his seat; another, who "for and in consideration of the sum of ten thousand dollars to him in hand well and truly paid," waives his claims to a re-election, and aids in the election of the wealthy gentlemen who pays so high a price for a place among the Conscript Fathers of what HEPWORTH DIXON calls the Greater Britain; then Senator REVELS might be shipped over as a specimen of the latest modern improvement on such men as GEORGE POINDEXTER and ROBERT J. WALKER; "our own" PATTERSON as a contrast to such predecessors as PINCKNEY, HAYNE, CALHOUN, old JOHN GAILLARD and M'DUFFIE; a carpet-bagger like AMES might be thrown in, as a bright example of a Republican Senator whose credentials were signed by himself, in his duplicate personality not only as Governor of a State, but a General in the Army—thus proving to the Austrian Emperor that we learned a lesson from the history of Hungary, and are gradually coming up to the Imperial mark.

We commend these suggestions to the careful consideration of the happy owner of "Claymore" and suudry other fast horses.

ARKANSAS owes $6,500,000 on account of railroads, and is under obligations which will run the debt up to $12,000,000. During the late session of the Legislature, while the dear people were beguiled to watch this hole in the Treasury, the railroad managers were at work in another direction, and have secured to themselves an outright grant of all the public lands of the State, 1,850,000 acres.

Obituary.

Hon. James L. Orr, United States Minister to Russia, whose death is announced, was born at Craytonville May 12, 1822. In 1842 he graduated with distinguished honors from the University of Virginia, and in May, the following year, was admitted to the bar, and opened an office in Raleigh. He was a member of the State Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the National Congress in '49-59. In 1851 the Southern Rights Convention was held in Charlestown, and by his independent course in opposing the policy, while he admitted the right of the States to secede, he at once raised himself to a position among the leading minds of the South. Mr. Orr, during his Congressional career, was Chairman of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union of the Thirty-second Congress; was Chairman of the Committee on Indian affairs in the next, and in the Thirty-fifth Congress was Speaker of the House. When the S. C. Convention met in 1860 Mr. Orr was ranked among the the secessionists, and was sent to Wasington to treat with the United States for the surrender of the Charleston forts. His subsequent career is well known. He was Senator of the Confederate States in 1862-65, and Governor of his native State in 1866-69.

PROFESSOR M'GUFFIE.

The death of William H. M'Guffie, L. L. D., the author of a series of schoolbooks which have attained a wide circulation, is reported. He was aged seventy-three years, and a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and has filled the Presidency of the Cincinnati College, and a professorship in the University of Virginia.

The Dixon Disaster.

Additional Particulars of the Accident.

HEROIC EFFORTS TO SAVE LIFE.

Some of the Wounded Recovering and Others Have Since Died.

The Bridge Disaster.

DIXON, May 5.—Yesterday afternoon, about fifteen minutes after one o'clock, as Rev. Mr. Pratt was passing a convert for baptism in the water of Rock run just below the bridge on the north side, on which there were a large crowd of men, women and children assembled to witness the ceremony, the iron work gave way, and without a moment's warning fifty or sixty souls were launched into eternity.

A Horrible Panic

seized the immense crowd upon the bank of the river, and of course spread through our city. Mothers came to the river bank anxiously enquiring for children, fathers for wives and children, and all was horror and excitement. The bridge was torn and broken and hung from the piers, an appalling sight in itself. The bents at each end were crushed into the river, that at the north end held firmly to the bottom of the river, in its net work of iron, the children, relatives and friends of our people, a great many of them being women and children.

Some of the Wounded Recovering.

Mrs. Daniel Cheeney, who was feared fatally injured, is now better. Mr. Charles Murray has a fractured bone of the leg and collar and a severe flesh wound, but is doing well this morning. Mrs. Murray is also comfortable and better. Mrs. Ella Campbell, of Dementown, though severely hurt, is doing well. There were several buggies on the bridge, but, strange to say, no one in the vehicles were injured, and the horses also escaped. Dr. C. J. Reynolds, J. B. Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Johnny Eustace, George Morris and Wm. Shillock were in the buggies on the bridge; the latter's horse and wagon is still on one of the bends of the bridge, where its owner must carry it for food.

Bodies of Children Found.

There is a report that several bodies of the children were found at Sterling and Rock Falls, though this is hardly possible.

An Athletic feat. Noble efforts to save life

Jacob Armstrong, Jr., went down in the crash, and was compelled to crawl upon the bottom of the river out from under the sidewalk of the bridge, but being an athletic young man, saved himself and then helped to secure several others. Charles McBride deserves great praise for saving many lives, Col. H. T. Noble made a narrow escape. He held Mrs. Smith's little child and went down with and came up and saved the little girl and barely saved himself. Mrs. Noble was several feet from her husband, but he could not reach her in the fall, for there was a mass of human beings between him and her. Ed Patrick leaped into the water and saved saveral lives, Will Daily, with noble energy, saved many lives and also pushed on a plank to the shore three woman, and then pulling off his coat and boots swam back and rescued Dr. Hoffman, who was on the bar, about half way to the railroad bridge. Wm. Daunter saved several lives. Fred. L. Shaw saved five or six. Henry Woodyett swam boldly into the deep water and rescued many.

Additional News.

William Schuler, Joseph Haden and Isaac Shaw very narrowly escaped drowning by swimming ashore, after extricating themselves from the iron work. There were several bodies taken out of the river as far down as below the railroad bridge. The body of Fred Hape was found floating nearly a mile down the river this morning. We learn that all those reported missing are probably in the net work of the bridge at the bottom of the river. After a night's work, under the superintendence of John C. Jacobs, of the Illinois Central, who kindly rendered much assistance, there was a derrick erected last night, and it is hoped this morning that the iron work may be lifted so that the bodies may be released and recovered. It is feared we have not yet learned the extent of the calamity, for there may have been many on the bridge from the country whose names we have not been able to get.

DIXON, May 5.—No additional names of the killed are yet known. During the night workmen got on the derricks in a position so as to raise the bridge, and until that tedious work is accomplished hardly anything further will be known. There are crowds of people on the bank of the river viewing the scene of the disaster and inquiring anxiously for their friends. The telegraph wires are kept busy with messages from abroad. Most every house in the city is in mourning. Mrs. P. M. Alexander and Mrs. Yann died this morning from the effects of their injuries.

DIXON, May 5—12 P. M.—This is today indeed a mourning city. The shadow of the awful calamity that has brought sudden terrible death to so many happy homes seems to rest on every face. All day long the mournful tones of the funeral bell has filled the air, while the cemetery is dotted thickly with new made graves. The men engaged in the erection of the derricks with which to raise the fallen bridge worked all last night, and shortly before noon to-day succeeded in getting them in place, and commenced the work of recovering the bodies of the unfortunates who were carried down underneath the bridge and held fast by it.

The following are those rescued to-day: Mrs. C. W. Kintner, Mrs. E. Hope, Robert Dyke, Frank Hamilton, Miss Nettie Hill. There are a great number of strangers in the city, and the river banks in the vicinity of the scene of the accident have been lined to-day with people anxious to learn the result of the sad search. There was a report this morning that the bodies of several children had been taken out of the river at Rock Hill, about two miles below the city, but it proved to be a mistake. It is certain that there are other bodies still beneath the ruins of the fallen spans, but how many it is impossible to say. Forty bodies altogether have been recovered so far, and it is believed that not less than twelve or thirteen are still in the river. It is now believed that there was not more than one hundred and fifty persons on the bridge at the time of the accident. The wounded are nearly all doing well, and it is hoped that they will recover. A Coroner's inquest was begun to-day, but nothing of interest was elicited. The inquest adjourned until to-morrow.

FARMERS' CONVENTION.

Important Resolutions Passed.

DOWN WITH THE MONOPOLIES.

An Address to the People.

The Farmers' Convention—A Permanent Organization Effected—Offerings of Bonds—Proposed Arrest of a Foreign Consul.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The Farmers' Cheap Transportation Convention met at 10:30 this forenoon, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, in the chair. After a number of Associations were admitted to representation in the Convention, the Committee on Permanent Organization made the following report: President, Josiah Quincy, of Boston; Secretary, R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y.; Vice Presidents Louis A. Thomas, of Iowa; Henry Branson, of Kansas; General West, of Wisconsin; Wm. Buswell, of Iowa; Governor Smith, of Georgia; J. A. Thompson, of West Virginia; Adalbet Ames, Mississippi; George J. Post, of New York; J. B. Phinney, of Illinois; W. S. Wood, Ohio; E. A. Statward, Missouri; S. H. Gray, District of Columbia; Joseph E. Stetson, New Jersey; Franklin C. Johnson, Indiana; A Morrison, Minnesota; E. A. Dodge, Vermont; E. Wakles, Nebraska; Ex-Governor Haddleford, Rhode Island; General T. C. Hersey, Maine; J. B. Sergeant, Connecticut; Henry S. Hall, North Carolina; Colonel Palmer, Columbia, South Carolina; M. D. Wilson, Michigan; James McArthur, Kentucky; Daniel Pratt, Alabama. The report was approved.

A committee of five was appointed to inform Mr. Quincy of his appointment. When that gentlemen entered the room he was warmly received. In his address to the Convention Mr. Quincy said he had spent a large part of his life in building railroads, and felt very keenly the danger growing out of immense railroad monopolies. He appreciated their great benefits, but was aware of their great danger to the people. The great granaries of Illinois held enough to supply the people of the East with food, but it depended upon one or two men to say what should be paid for that food when delivered in the eastern cities. He thought something must be done to take this matter out of the hands of a few men. It was a matter that interested deeply the whole country, and should not be controlled by a very few. The object of this association was to counteract this great evil. Railroads have the power to bribe Legislatures, and will continue to dictate laws until the people shall have come together and asserted their rights. The rights of railroad shareholders are not to be infringed upon, but the paramount rights of the whole people to cheap transportation must be asserted and secured.

The constitution and by-laws reported provide that the organization shall be known as the National American Cheap Transportation Association, whose object shall be the cheapening and equalization of railroad transportation rates throughout the United States, and makes provision also for a subordinate Association in each State, and regulates minor matters for the guidance and government of national and State associations.

Recess until three o'clock.

M D. Wilber, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made a report. The resolutions created considerable discussion, some delegates objecting to the strong language used towards railroad corporations. The resolutions were taken up section by section, and discussed and adopted.

The following are the resolutions as amended and adopted:

WHEREAS, The productive industries of the United States, the plantation and farm, the mine and factory, commercial and mercantile, are not only a source of our national and individual wealth, but also elements on which our very national and individual existence depends; and,

WHEREAS, All national products are fruits of labor and capital, as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed, without an equivelant measurably just; and,

WHEREAS, The great national industries are only sustained and prospered by an interchange of the products of one section of the country for those of another, and

WHEREAS, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the union from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries as well as the transit cost of commodities required in exchange, are, in many instances, injurious, and to certain interests, absolutely destructive, arising in part, at least from an insufficiency of avenues of intercourse and

WHEREAS, the great national want of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit upon American products, therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of the hour and the mission of this association to obtain from Congress and the different State Legislatures such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, within proper constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation. To increase where practical the capacity of our present water ways, and to add such new avenues both of water and rail as our immensely increasing internal commerce demands, so that the producer may be jointly rewarded for his honest toil; the consumers have cheap products, and our almost limitless surplus find foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

Resolved, That cheap transportation both of persons and property being most conducive to the free movement of the people and the widest interchange and consumption of products of the different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of our country.

Resolved, That the constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable, but necessary for the maintenance of a homogenius and harmonious population within the vast area of our territories.

Resolved, That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar, and the various other products, local in their production, but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost for transportation, and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for their investment, is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is the part of a wise statemanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading railroad corporations of the country although chartered to subserve the public welfare and endowed with the right of eminent domain solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railroad corporations have not only disregarded public convenience and prosperity, but have oppressed citizens, bribed our Legislatures and defied our executives and judges, and stand to-day a most menacing danger to American liberty and to Republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railroad management having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of long suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of the law, both State and national, and the railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as *servants* and *not masters* of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair minded men in all the States of the Union, in excluding from the halls of legislation, and from our executive offices, and from the bench all such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings as prostitute public offices to the base uses of private gain.

Resolved, That leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will, in regulating and controlling rates of transportation, and giving remunerative wages to producers, and cheap products to consumers, untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations, State, county and town, to co-operate with the national association, that power to accomplish the purposes desired, rests absolutely with the suffering millions. Relief is within their reach, control and united action, and the near future will give as certain as it is needed for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

On motion the following committee was appointed to draft an address to the people. Hon Josiah Quincy, Boston; M D. Wilber, Michigan; Horace H. Day, New York City; R. H. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Brownson, Kansas; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee, and W. H. C. Price, New York. Convention then adjourned to meet in Washington January 1874.

Delegates Admitted—A Letter from the Governor of Georgia.

The convention re-assembled at three o'clock. The following parties were admitted as delegates: Rev. Mr. Freeman, Illinois; M. M. Pomeroy and Charles H. Morris of the Purveyer's Association and Board of Trade, New York; Hon. D. B. Mellis and Theo. E. Tomlinson. While waiting for a report of the Committee on Resolutions Horace H. Day, M. M. Pomeroy and others delivered brief addresses advocating the objects of the movement. The secretary read a letter from Governor Smith, of Georgia, regretting his inability to be present and expressing the opinion that cheap transportation could only be secured by lines of water communication. The letter concludes as follow's: I agree with you that there is no question before the country of equal importance with this and I heartily second you in your patriotic desire that neither party ties nor sectional jealousies be suffered to interfere with or impede the successful prosecution of the grand undertaking. It would give me great pleasure to see you at the Convention at Atlanta on the 20th of May, accompanied by such a delegation as the convention of the 6th May may select.

CHICAGO.

The Visit by President Grant—Speech by the President.

CHICAGO, May 7.—At noon to-day President Grant, accompanied by Senator Logan, Mayor Medill and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, visited the Board of Trade rooms and was introduced to the assembled merchants. He was greeted with a hearty round of cheers, and in response he spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Board of Trade, it affords me great pleasure to come back to see your city after an absence of little more than a year and to find it improved even beyond what it was before the great fire, which swept over it just one week after my last visit, and gentlemen I am very glad to meet you, the representatives of its prosperity.

Senator Logan and Mayor Medill being called for, each made brief remarks, after which the party left the hall.

COLUMBUS.

A Vote of Censure Passed.

COLUMBUS, May 5.—In the House this afternoon the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 60 yeas to 20 nays:

WHEREAS, The action of the last Congress increasing the compensation of members thereof, the President and other officers, was unnecessary, uncalled for, and is [illegible] the people of Ohio and it is believed of the whole United States, and a speedy repeal is earnestly demanded by the people; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives be requested to zealously use all honorable efforts to procure the repeal of the said, law or so much as relates to such compensation, at the earliest practical period.

In the Senate the Senate joint resolution ratifying the second of the twelve amendments to the United States Constitution submitted by the First Congress in 1779, providing that no law varying the compensation of Senators and Representatives shall take effect until an election for Representatives shall have intervened was adopted by a vote of 25 to 4.

CONNECTICUT.

Inauguration of Gov. Ingersoll.

HARTFORD, May 7.—Governor Ingersoll was inaugurated to-day with imposing ceremonies. The inaugural address was read by the Governor in person. It begins with a recommendation in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention by a vote of the General Assembly to prepare a new constitution. The greater portion of the document is devoted to statistical information in relation to the financial, commercial, educational and humanitarian interests of the State.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Catholic Abstinence Union Forming.

MANCHESTER, May 7.—A Catholic Abstinence Union for New Hampshire is organizing here.

The Tax Resisters.

VERY LIVELY SKIRMISH.

Reinforcements Sent to the Metropolitans.

An Attempt at Assassination.

Intense Excitement.

A Battle Fought Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—A *Picayune* New Orleans special says: A sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville, the police about 2:15 P. M. made a sortie from the town, attacked the forces of Col. De Blanch, who fell back before them. The police fired both solid shot and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town, and made a stand, but retreated after a brisk skirmish before the advancing forces of Col. De Blanch.

BRASHEAR, La., May 7.—U. S. troops are still here, quartered in the railroad depot. They expect to leave to-morrow with the agreement that no Metropolitans shall have transportation with them.

BRASHEAR CITY, La., May 7.—The boats are all seized by the citizens. The United States troops are detained here unable to proceed further for want of transportation.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The resisters assert that although the United States troops are going to St. Martinsville upon the application of the United States Marshall upon the plea of serving a civil process, that their real object or effect of their mission will be to releive the metropolitans, whose petitions for help are unheeded. All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into gun stores last night, and Governor McEnery has issued an address of similar purport

The Superintendent of the Morgan Texas railroad makes the following statement: This morning a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with business and creating alarm. I rebuked Flanagan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Kellogg expressing disapprobation of their conduct. At half past four o'clock Kellogg called at my office at the corner of Natchez Alley and Magazine street, to explain the matter. While doing so his carriage at the door was surrounded by a large and excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg's carriage was being drawn off some ons in the crowd fired a pistol, when the driver immediately plied the whip and drove up Natchez Alley at a furious pace.

Reinforcements for the Metropolitans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—Forty-one horses and thirty-one Kelloggites, with arms and accoutrements, left at 7 P. M. by Morgan's Texas Pacific Railroad for the Teche country, Bashear, Louisiana.

The laying of the corner stone of the new court house took place to-day. Five hundred persons were in the procession. Owing to the presence of the Metropolitans, only local societies participated, and the Metropolitans kept out of sight.

A grand ball will be given to-night. All the army and civil officers have been invited.

Intense Excitement—Attempt to Kill Kellogg.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The excitement prevailing throughout the city was increased this evening by a report that Kellogg had been shot. The report was untrue, but it appears that he was fired at.

NEW ORLEANS, May 7.—The *Picayune* has the following:

Reporter—Mr. Kellogg, I am a representative of the *Picayune*, and if you have no objections to tell them, I would like you to detail the facts of the attempt on your life to-day.

Mr. Kellogg—Certainly, I have no objection. I left the Mechanics' Institute this afternoon, in company with Captain George L. Norton, and went down Camp to Magazine street, turned up Magazine to Whitney's office, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Hutchinson regarding some complaints I heard he had made about his passengers being interrupted this morning by the police. After conversing with Mr. Hutchinson a short time, I told North he need not wait for me. He went off, and a few moments latter I left Mr. Hutchinson. On walking down the steps, just as I was about getting into my carriage, some gentleman standing by, asked me if my name was Kellogg, and I answered, yes. He spoke very hastily and excitedly.

Reporter—Did you know him to be Mr. Bailey?

Mr. Kellogg—No.

Reporter—Have you any remembrance of his appearance?

Mr. Kellogg—He was a fine looking, rather middle aged man, of a large stature. Several rough characters and boys a little [illegible] each side; there might have been to be drawn on boys fifteen or twenty.

Reporter—He asked you if you were Governor Kellogg or Mr. Kellogg?

Mr. Kellogg—I cannot say whether he said Mr. or Governor Kellogg.

Reporter—What did he do when you told him you were Governor Kellogg?

Mr. Kellogg—He spoke excitedly, and used harsh language, saying you are a damned scoundrel, and one or two other expressions of like import. I was in the act of getting into the carriage, and said to him, I am not acquainted with you, and don't know that I have done anything to offend you. Some other person a short distance off raised his hand and shook his fist at me saying something I could not understand because my driver started the horses. As we went round the corner from Magazine street I heard a shot and simultaneously felt the passage of a shot by my neck.

Reporter—The reporters had it that you were shot in the neck.

Mr. Kellogg—Well the reason of that is, that when the ball passed I involuntarily passed my hand to my neck, the driver was driving pretty fast and I said to him—be careful and don't run into that dray. I spoke pretty sharp to him and I really was not conscious that a pistol was aimed at me until I felt a tingling.

Reporter—You then went where?

Mr. Kellogg—Just as soon as he drove on Camp street, I said, don't drive so fast, and he drove comparatively slow round to the St Charles Hotel.

Reporter—I heard that you went to the St. Charles Hotel and procured a close carriage, and had fifteen policemen to come up here as a body guard.

Mr, Kellogg—That is not so. I was at the hotel some time talking to Mr. Rivers, until I came up here with Capt. Flanegan in the carriage that is now standing at the door.

Reporter—Then I suppose, Mr. Kellogg, that is all you know of the affair?

Mr. Kellogg—That is all I know, but I have been told since that the person who accosted me was Mr. Bailey.

While Mr. Kellogg was narrating the incidents of his narrow escape, quite a number of persons dropped in, having heard the flying rumors, and when he closed his story they stepped forward and congratulated him. Dr. Kellogg, Judge Howell and others of Kellogg's adherents were among those who first offered their congratulations. The statement of an eye-witness is that the young man who fired the shot was about three paces behind the carriage as it turned into Natchez street, followed by a loud and jeering crowd. It penetrated the back of the carriage. The man was well dressed, very quiet and collected.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Reinforcements of Metropolitans left this morning for Martinsville.

NEW IBERIA, May 6.—11 A. M.—The Metropolitans took quiet possession of St. Martinsville Sunday noon, that night two Metropolitan scouts were dangerously wounded in the suburbs of that town, one whom has since died. Skirmishing has been conttant since. A conference between the leaders of the contending forces was had yesterday. The Metropolitans wanted to know if the officers they were about to install were objectionable to the people and what they wanted. The resisters replied that the men were satisfactory if commissioned by Governor McEnry, and that the citizens only wanted the Metropolitans to leave the town and not to interfere with their local affairs. The women and children were still in the town. Kellogg, Judge in company with his District Attorney and Congressman Darrell have gone to St. Martinsville to open a court to-day. The citizens force is variously estimated at from two to four hundred men, with two pieces of artillery. There is a report this morning that the Kelloggites are organizing negroes, consequently the entire population are watchful, but no general engagement has yet occurred. Business is generally suspended, a severe storm prevailed since noon yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—News from St. Martin and adjoining parishes creates much excitement. It is understood that a movement is on foot to seize the police stations while the Metropolitans are in the ieterior.

Political Complications are increasing. The resisters claim that they are daily gaining strength, while the Kelloggites aver that all opposition is disappearing.

Kellogg Offers Bounty for Recruits—A Meeting held in New Orleans Last Night Endorsed the Action of the Tax Resisters

A large meeting was held this afternoon at the Clay statue on Canal street, and was addressed by Gen. Hugh J. Campbell and others. The object of the meeting was to endorse the action of the people of St. Martins. Another batch of fifty metropolitans, it is stated, leave this evening to reinforce St. Martinsville. Evening papers report that Kellogg offers two hundred and fifty dollars in State warrants as bounty for metropolitans to go the country. The commander of the metrapolitans at St. Martinsville appeals to Kellogg for a mounted force to assist them.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—A number of citizens signed the following:

To the Honorable Grand Jury of the Parish of Orleans:

The respectful representation of the undersigned citizens and taxpayers of New Orleans, is herewith submitted to wit—That a grevious injury and wrong is being done the petitioners by certain persons who are illegally turning the police force into an army contrary to the statute in the case, and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, which in Section 10, Article 1, expressly prohibits the keeping of troops by any State, in language as follows:

"No State shall without the consent of Congress lay any duty or tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of Peace," We further represent that the action of the parties against whom to lay this bill of complaint, to say more, expressly on Wm. P. Kellogg; aided by other certain Police Commissioners, whose names are to us now unknown and is calculated to put this State into a condition of rebellion against the United States, and to damage and imperil the peace and safety of your petitioners.

We further respectfully represent that our taxes are immensely increased by this soldiering of the police who are supposed to be peace officers to guard the city in its rights of person and property. We complain that we are thus deprived of the police, and have imposed upon us soldiers, manufactured out of police officers. We further respectfully represent that the Metropolitan police force, as brigaded, embodies every element of the regular army, as a standing army subject to the absolute and exclusive control and command of the Governor, and that they may be sent, and are being at this time sent, to other parts of the State armed with rifles and cannon to overawe and shoot down the people of the State. We further respectfully represent that the dispatching of hostile expeditions from the city against our fellow citizens in other parishes has a tendency to array on opposite sides the city and the country and justly begets on the part of the country a rancorous and bitter feeling against the city, all to our damage and prosperity, and therefore [illegible] respectfully request your honorable body to take the whole case into careful consideration and report upon the same to the Honorable First District Court for such action as the Court may see fit to direct in your own mature judgment may deem suitable in the premises and petitioners will ever pray, etc.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Municipal Election.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 7.—Full returns from all the wards in the city gave Mitchell, Democrat, for Mayor, three hundred and seventy-eight majority. The Republican candidates on the balance of the ticket have been elected by majorities ranging from one hundred and eighty to five hundred and eighty. The new Council will stand eleven Republicans to seven Democrats.

BOSTON.

Oakes Ames Still Sinking.

BOSTON, May 7.—Oakes Ames remains in about the same condition reported last night.

Survivors of a Foundered Ship.

Only three of the crew of the ship Tennyson, which foundered at sea on the 22d of February, were saved, including William Noyes, second mate. They floated for eight days on a piece of the wreck.

LITTLE ROCK, May 7.—River rising with 8 feet 6 inches in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.

A Railway Accident.

VIENNA, May 7.—A dispatch has been received from Pesth, announcing a shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported killed outright and forty injured; some of them it is supposed fatally. Six carriages were completely demolished.

Meeting of the American Commissioners.

VIENNA, May 6th.—The American exhibitors at the Exposition, together with he honorary Commissioners and several of the suspended commissioners, held an informal meeting yesterday, at which a searching inquiry was demanded into all charges made against the suspended commissioners. The new commissioners suggested the holding of another meeting at an early day, at which they could promise that Mr. John Jay, United States Minister, and Baron Schwarz, Director General of the Exposition would be present. The American exhibitors have gone to work in an active manner to arrange their department and secure the proper exhibition of their goods.

Banquet—Bayard Taylor's Toast.

The Minister of Commerce gave an entertainment last evening to the officials of the Exhibition. Among the toasts given on the occasion was one by Bayard Taylor to "The Industry of Austria."

A Grand Military Review.

VIENNA, May 7.—A grand military review in honor of the Prince of Wales, took place here to-day.

The Immense American Display.

A Vienna correspondent of the London *Daily News* in a letter to that journal ridiculates the American department of the Exhibition and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States: Two cases of Colt's fire arms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt-cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River. The explanation of this meagre display is found in the former mismanagement of the American section and it is confidently hoped that the new commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil, that goods from America will be speedily unpacked and the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

MONTREAL.

A Village Destroyed by Fire.

MONTREAL, May 7.—A fire at Touners yesterday burned the greater portion of the village. About one hundred families are homeless.

ROME.

The Pope's Condition.

ROME, May 7.—A dispatch from Rome says the condition of the Pope is precarious.

Constitutional Convention.

In the Convention on Wednesday Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, offered a resolution, that the Committee on Printing be instructed to procure the printing of the proceedings of the Convention on the occasion of the death of Hon. Hugh McAllister, in memorial form, with portrait, and that five hundred copies be furnished the Convention. Adopted.

The Committee of the Whole resumed consideration of the Judiciary Report, General White, (Indiana) in the chair.

Sec. 4. That the Commissions of Judges of Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as they are until otherwise directed by law. The jurisdiction and powers of Courts of Common Pleas shall continue as at present established, except as herein changed. Not more than four counties shall at any time be included in one Judicial District organized for said courts—was taken up, with Mr. Kaine's proposed substitute pending, as follows:

At the general election in the year 1881, and every tenth year thereafter, the qualified voters of each district aforesaid shall elect their judges, citizens of this Commonwealth, qualified as aforesaid; the aforesaid judges during their continuance in office shall reside within the district for which they shall be respectively elected, and when more than one county shall compose a district they shall so alternate in holding courts in the several counties composing the district that the same judge shall not sit oftener than once every three successive regular terms of the courts to be held in said county, unless from some unavoidable cause it shall be rendered impracticable. Courts in Banc shall be held by the Judges in every district, or a majority of them, at least once in every year in each county, at such times and for the transaction of such business as may be prescribed by law. When holding courts in Banc the Judge oldest in commission, or the senior in age, shall preside. Not agreed to.

Mr. Craig (Lawrence) offered an amendment to the section, striking out the word "Change" in the fourth line and inserting "The City of Philadelphia and every county claiming a population of thirty thousand, except as hereinfter provided, shall by separate judiciary district, and every county containing a thirty thousand population shall be connected with one or more counties so as to form conjoint districts. Every such district shall be entitled to at least one judge learned in the law, and as many more as shall be provided by law.

On motion of Judge Walker forty-five thousand was inserted in place of thirty thousand population. Not agreed to. Convention then took a recess.

In the Convention, on (Monday) yesterday morning, the President rose and announced the death of Hugh N. McAllister, of Centre county, a delegate at large, whose demise occurred in Philadelphia early that morning. On motion of ex-Governor Curtin, the Convention adjourned.

Mr. McAllister was Chairman of the Committee of Suffrage, and a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals. He was the principal projector of the Farmers' Agricultural College, and mainly through his untiring efforts it has proved what is. He was a leading member of the Presbyterian Church of Bellefonte. He leaves a widow and two married daughters, both residing in Bellefonte.

The Lightest Draft,

Most durable, finest finished and cheapest wagon in use is the Patent Iron Axle Thimble Skein Wagon made only at the Duquesne Wagon Works, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny. Also, railroad and coal carts, wheelbarrows of every style made to order and on hand.

W&SAT C. COLEMAN & SON.

THE SALTSBURG TRAGEDY.

Hearing Yesterday Before Mayor Blackmore.

A Mass of Testimony Taken, but Little Elicited not Previously Published—A New Theory Broached—Detailed Report of the Examination.

Nothing has occurred for a long time to produce such widespread excitement in this community like the terrible tragedy enacted last Monday, shortly before noon, at Saltsburg, and the excitement was intensified by the mystery which enveloped, and which, notwithstanding the most searching investigation, still continues to envelope this dark transaction. Theories and speculations were advanced on all sides, and, where at all probable, followed up; but, so far, with little success. Yesterday, at the hearing before Mayor Blackmore, a new theory was broached by Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., counsel for the two prisoners, Pohle and Hyndeman, arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. It is founded chiefly on the testimony of Mrs. Kline, and suggests the probability of Lizzie Mess having been trampled to death by a horse or horses, which it appears are allowed to run loose through the grove where the murder was committed. For the present we express no opinion in relation to this or any other of the many theories that have been put forward, preferring not to interrupt in any manner the course of justice, or to bias the public mind in any direction, but simply to chronicle events as they transpire, and only to give currency to rumors when they come from reputable sources and seem to be sustained by facts.

THE HEARING.

As already announced in our columns yesterday was set down for the hearing in the case of Pohle and Hyndeman, arrested last Tuesday in this city on suspicion of having committed the murder. Long before ten o'clock, the appointed hour, the halls and passages in Municipal Hall were crowded with a dense mass of persons anxious to hear the testimony, perhaps the major portion to get a look at the prisoners. From Saltsburg and the entire country around the scene of the murder a large number came, including excited curiosity-seekers and about thirty or forty witnesses. Owing to the repairs being made in the Mayor's office, it was resolved to hold the hearing in Select Council chamber, and thither the crowd surged as soon as this conclusion became known. Every person who could be found, in the neighborhood of the murder, who was supposed to know anything about the prisoner or the deceased, had been subpœnaed as witnesses. About a dozen ladies were present from the scene of the crime, and they were given seats inside the railing; these, with other witnesses, completely filled the members' seats. The doors were blocked, and there has probably never been a larger crowd gathered in the Select Council chamber than on this occasion. Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., appeared for the prisoners, and John Coyle, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

THE PRISONERS.

Shortly after Mayor Blackmore had taken his seat Pohle and Hyndeman, handcuffed, were brought into the room and were seated facing the desk, to the great disappointment of the spectators in the lobby, who desired to get a glimpse of the prisoners. The prisoners appeared perfectly calm, and did not betray the slightest trepidation when their eyes met the gaze of the crowd. They wore the same clothes they had on when arrested except the shirts, but were cleanlier in their appearance. They were afterwards placed on chairs facing the spectators, but the change in the position made no perceptible difference in their demeanor. While the witnesses were being examined they listened very attentively, and once or twice spoke to their counsel.

THE CHARGE READ.

The Mayor rapped for order, and then Clerk Patterson read the charge which had been preferred against the accused. As soon as the reading had been concluded, Mr. Swartzwelder, Esq., said that at the request of the prison chaplain he appeared as counsel for the accused. He was anxious that the guilty should be discovered, and he was also anxious that the parties under arrest, in view of the public clamor which had been raised, should have a fair hearing. The Mayor announced that the utmost impartiality should be preserved in the case, and the hearing proceeded.

MRS. KLINE TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Kline, foster-mother of the deceased, was the first witness sworn. She testified: Live at Crooked Run, Versailles township; knew Lizzie Kline; she was thirteen years seven months and four days old; she was no relation of mine; she lived with me seven years; she is now dead; she left home on Monday morning between eight and nine o'clock by my clock; it was about an hour fast; she started for Shanks [illegible] and I got uneasy; I started to look for her; I left home a little after twelve o'clock; I left my children at a neighbor's; I started over the hill and could see nothing until I came to

THE SPOT WHERE SHE WAS LYING;

the place was about half way between our house and the store; her head was lying in a hole off the road; and her feet were on the road; her head was swimming in blood, and her clothes were bloody; I lifted her head and called to her many times to speak; I then called for assistance; a long time elapsed, when four men came; one was Charles Schwenke; they carried her down to a house where she died; she was alive and moving her legs when I found her; she never said a word; her bonnet, roll and net were torn off her head and lying by her head; I gathered them up with the purchases she had made at the store; I did not go back to the place; have never been there since until to-day, when on my way to the station; did not find anything, did not find a button; heard of a man

FINDING A BUTTON;

it was shortly after twelve when I found her; she died about three; Drs. Maginni, Taylor and Vankirk were summoned.

Cross-examined—Have lived at Crooked Run since January; for nearly seven years previous had lived at Saltsburg; have two children of my own; one eight months and one three years; my husband is living; he works at Brown's coal works; nobody was in my house the morning I sent Lizzie but myself, children and Lizzie; my husband was not at home; he goes away about three o'clock in the morning, and does not return until five in the evening; Lizzie wore a calico dress, white apron; had a net and sun bonnet; she had shoes and stockings; sent her for lard, tea and sugar; I sent her between eight and nine; my clock was an hour fast; that would make it between seven and eight; we ate our breakfast about eight by my time; she then got ready and went; our house is on a public road leading to the turnpike at Turtle Creek and Pittsburgh; it is a township road; in going to Saltsburg we take the McKeesport road as far as Oberly's house; from that point there is

A PATH OVER THE HILL

and down from Saltsburg; I could walk from Oberly's to Saltsburg in twenty minutes; the top of the hill is level; from our house to Oberly's is about half a mile; there are houses nearer mine than Oberly's; Mrs. Elfe, a widow, lives nearer; I left my children there; the next house is Jim Dodds'; he is a teamster; there are houses all along the road; Oberly's is the last house between Saltsburg and her house; the path is used by all the Crooked Run people going to Saltsburg; it goes through woods all the way; you have to cross two fences; it would take from half to three-quarters of an hour to walk from our house to Saltsburg; I did not start to look for her until a little after twelve o'clock by the right time; didn't meet any person from the time I left Oberly's until I found the body; didn't see any one; the little girl had kicked a hole in the ground with her feet; she was lying on her back; her eyes were wide open; her hands were down by her side; she moved her legs after I came; her knees were exposed; her bonnet, roll and net were lying at her side; they were scattered around; they were

COVERED WITH BLOOD;

her clothes would hardly be recognized and her shawl was wet with blood; it was lying under her; she was found in the woods only a few yards from the brow of the hill; the woods are clear and light, not a bit shady; her basket was lying on its side near her; her little book was near it; the bucket was not overturned; the paper in the basket was sprinkled with blood and so was the bucket; did not look for any sticks or stones lying near; I was too bad scared to pay attention to such things; I saw her before I reached her; I called to her and said several times, "Liza, speak to me, speak to me;" when I lifted her I saw the hole in her brain; when I laid her down I ran to the brow of the hill and

SCREAMED FOR HELP;

I called for a long time before any person came; the four men came from a car on the railroad where they were working; they came straight from the railroad; there is a house on the railroad nearer than Oberly's, don't know who lives in it; about half an hour after we moved her it commenced to rain; can't remember if it rained on Sunday; the ground was very dry on the hill, there was a log lying across the path; her head was lying near the log; she was not undressed until the next day after the coroner had been there; I expected her home at eleven o'clock; she was always regular; I sent her every week; she was strong and big, nearly as large as me; after her death she was taken to my house; don't know whether I knew any of the parties who came when I called except Mr. Schwenke; there were horses in the field, and I think she was afraid of them; she had often told me she was; there were horses near Oberly's when I went there; she was in good humor when she left; I asked her if she would go before or after dinner; she said she would prefer going before dinner.

SCHWENKE'S STATEMENT.

Charles Schwenke was next sworn, and testified as to the finding of the body. Was working at Riverside at the time of the murder unloading coal; I went up the hill; saw the body lying there; but paid no attention to it; there are always horses and cows about the place; there were tracks of the animals around the body; the stone that I picked up was near her right side, close to the body; it was loose, but had been imbedded in the ground two or three yards away; the other stone was close to it, and both were covered with blood and hair; they were flat and angular stones; the grove is a very open one; the earth is covered with sod, and at the time was perfectly dry; three carpenters and myself carried the body to Auberley's house, did not notice whether other men came before we took the body away; after Dr. Maginni came, we left the house, and went back to the place of the murder; we picked up the stones and the carpenters measured them, and we found the places where the stones had been taken from the ground; saw

THE BLOODY RAIL

at the time of my first visit; the nearest fence is ten or fifteen yards away from the place. (Pieces of rail shown;) those are the pieces of rail I saw there; saw blood upon them; the pieces were not picked up for some days afterwards; I did not pick them up; when I got back the crowd had been there and tramped the ground a good deal; this was about one o'clock; made no general examination then; went back with Mr. Hutchinson at about three o'clock; found tracks leading from a point some distance away from the body leading to a rock down the side of the hill; the tracks were far a part as if a man had made big jumps in a hurry. The ground down the side of the hill was rather soft; there were tracks of two men; there is no path coming down the hill where the tracks were; the tracks led to the township road and across to the railroad; they crossed a paling fence between the road and the railroad; had seen no one coming down the hill; [illegible] to seek some trace of him. The only word they got of him was we found on the railroad were going towards Saltsburg; I know Lizzie Mess well.

THOSE TWO MEN.

Thoedore Cummings, Thos. McDonald and Wm. Jack, the three carpentors referred to, in Schewnke's testimony, were sworn in turn, and corroborated the main points in his statement. The two latter testified to seeing two men walking down the railroad toward Saltsburg, and identified the prisoners as the men.

THE PRISONERS AT M'KEESPORT.

Mr. Rogers, sworn.—Live at McKeesport; the two prisoners worked for me on Monday morning for about an hour and a half or two hours. They quit work about nine o'clock and started, as they said, for Pittsburgh. They told me that they were sign painters, and not house painters.

A CONFLICT OF OPINION.

Mrs. Null live in Versailles township, near Riverside Station; was at home on Monday last; saw two men pass the place between nine and ten o'clock; they were going towards Saltsburg; the men were large men, one of them had a little bundle and a pair of boots; they were not walking fast; am certain these men are not the two men.

Miss Kate Clark, testified—Live at Saltsburg; was at home last Monday; on Monday about eleven o'clock went for a bucket of coal; saw these two men coming down the hill; they stood watching me for some time; these are the two men; they then passed down towards Saltsburg.

Mrs. Gorman, sworn—Was at home on last Monday; saw these two men on last Monday; the smaller of these men asked me if there was a tavern in that place.

Four other witnesses were examined, but nothing material was contained in their testimony. The hearing was then adjourned till half-past three P. M.

AT THE AFTERNOON HEARING

Mrs. Kelley was placed upon the stand, when she testified as follows: Reside at Saltsburg; know deceased. was at my house on Monday; my house is about a quarter of a mile from Shank's store; Lizzie was at my house about half past eight o'clock; that was before she went to the store; she came back about five minutes before the ten o'clock train came past; next saw her at Oberle's house about half past twelve o'clock; saw no strange men that morning; my little girl saw Lizzie going towards her home; saw some blood above Lizzie's knees.

Mrs. Scott, recalled—I helped to wash Lizzie Mess; noticed no marks except on her right hip; it was all black; she had also

A RED MARK

on the left arm above the elbow.

To Col. Bayne—I know Mrs. Kline very well; don't know whether she is excitable; lived three doors from her; never saw her ill use Lizzie.

Mr. Peter Brown, sworn—I am Superintendent of the Keystone Coal Works; between eleven and a quarter past these two men came by our works; they asked if they could get

SOMETHING TO DRINK;

they were directed to go to Port Perry; this was at the lower coal works, below the Saltsburg store.

Robert Hutchinson, sworn—Live at Saltsburg; on Monday morning I was employed about the river there; I saw the two prisoners; saw them fifteen or twenty minutes after one o'clock; met them coming down the road; they asked me how far it was to Port Perry; had not seen Lizzie Mess that day; heard of the murder about one o'clock, and I started down to Port Perry and found they had been there; I went back and examined the stone; I went to the public path where she was supposed to have gone; I saw a good deal of blood and indications of a struggle; this was about three or four o'clock; found a good many tracks; went to the brow of the hill and went some two hundred yards beyond; found tracks going over the hill to the township road; then took the back track; there were

TWO HEELS,

one higher than the other; I traced them to the brow of the hill; then we traced the tracks from the township road to the railroad; we found some on the brow of the hill; at the scene we found tracks measuring the same as those below; made further examinations with others; I had a rule and they had a tape line; Detective Wilmot had two pairs of gaiters with him; the shoes fitted exactly; on our first visit we marked some tracks.

Detective Wilmot sworn—I went up to investigate these tracks with officers Kennedy and Dean; took tape line and shoes of these men; went on to the hill; showed me track near where the girl was murdered and it corresponded with the smaller shoe; then went along the brow of the hill to a little ravine near the railroad; that track corresponded with the one on the hill; over the hill and

UNDER THE TREE

we found a large track, it corresponded with the larger shoe, followed the track down to a shelving rock and found heel marks all the way down; there were two tracks almost the entire distance; we found four heel holes side by side; these tracks were not on any pathway; the steps were far apart as if made in a hurry, or by men who had a start and couldn't stop; the foot prints were leading direct from the path towards a hollow fifty or sixty feet off from the murder; persons under this rock could not be seen from above.

Officer James Dean swore to the arrest of the parties by himself and officer Kennedy, and also that the shoes compared with the tracks by Wilmot were taken off the prisoners' feet.

The hearing was then adjourned until 1 o'clock in the afternoon on Wednesday next, and the prisoners were taken to jail.

On Thursday two men were arrested at Tyrone, Pa., on suspicion of having been connected with the murder. The parties are Italians, and admitted that they came from Port Perry on Wednesday.

TRAGEDY NEAR GREENSBURG, PA.

The Body of a Boy, Only Nine Years Old, Discovered Dead in the Woods Near Greensburg, Pa.—A Companion, Aged Fifteen, Charged With the Supposed Murder.

On Saturday morning a tragedy was developed in Westmoreland county that bids fair to eclipse in intensity of mystery the recent Saltsburg horror. It appears that George Shaum, a bright, intelligent lad, living with his parents at Moccasin Hollow, about thirteen miles from Greensburg, Penna., was called from his play on Thursday last and dispatched by his mother to a grocery store, nearly a mile distant, to purchase some sugar and to procure some medicine for his grandmother, who was sick.

He never returned alive. The family thought nothing of his disappearance until late at night—he not returning they went [illegible] to seek some trace of him. The only word they got of him was from one of the neighbor's boys who said that he had seen Georgie on his way home from the store in an altercation with Timothy Bacon, a neighbor's boy.

Friday morning come and yet Georgie was not found. Toward noon two boys by the name of Slater were passing through the woods near where George was last seen when their attention was attracted by the unusual appearance of a newly heaped clump of leaves in the forks of two trees. They at once, with boys' natural curiosity, proceeded to investigate the contents of the clump. To their horror they found at the bottom of the leafy covering the dead body of Georgie Shaum. He presented a horrible appearance. The face was beaten black and blue. The skull was broken in several places, and the body was very badly bruised. The boys at once gave the alarm, and the neighbors were att acted to the spot. The body was soon removed to the house and the terrible news conveyed to the parents. An investigation was at once instituted. Indications were soon discovered of where the murderer had at first tried to dig a grave in which to bury his victim. Near the partially made grave was found the package of medicine which young Georgie Shaum had purchased the day before. Remembering that Timothy Bacon, a lad only fifteen years old, was the boy last seen with the murdered lad, the constable of the township accompanied by some of the neighbors, went to Mr. Dillon's, Bacon's step-father, and found the boy they were seeking in the barn near the house.

When young Bacon was arrested he did not show the trepidation natural to one of his years. He took the arrest very quietly, and when acquainted of the charge upon which he was arrested he denied it vehemently. When taken before the justice of the peace, John Fassold, the boy still persisted in his innocence, until the magistrate told him that his denials were useless, that he was seen with Shaum in an altercation with him, and that he had been seen to strike him.

Here Bacon acknowledged striking young Shaum with a club because he would not give up the sugar he had just purchased. This acknowledgement was regarded as enough by the magistrate, and the prisoner was remanded to the Greensburg jail for further examination.

From the appearance of the dead body it would seem that young Shaum was beaten to death with a "wattle," a little hickory stick, half switch and half club.

There are still clues lacking that are necessary to fix the guilt, and these are being followed up closely and zealously.

WHISKY'S WORK.

A Versailles Township Farmer Meets With a Very Sudden Death.

On Saturday morning Benjamin R. Thompson, a farmer residing in North Versailles township, left his home and started toward Braddock's Field, After a short stay in that locality he started for home taking the P. R. R. railroad track. Instead of coming toward the city, he wandered in the opposite direction, and when between McKinney's and Brinton he was overtaken by the Walls accomodation No. 2, run over and instantly killed. The engineer says he only blew the whistle once; but, finding the man took no notice of the signal, reversed the engine and "pulled out the sand lever." But the distance was too short in which to check the train, and Thompson was struck and thrown about twenty feet, his side being crushed in and his head injured so badly that blood flowed from his eyes, ears, nostrils and mouth. His wound resulted in instant death. Just before the engine hit him the engineer discovered by the swaying motion of his body that he was intoxicated, and probably so stupified with liquor as to be unable to hear the whistle or appreciate hie danger.

A dispatch was sent to Coroner West, who proceeded to the scene of the accident, and empaneling a jury, held an inquest which resulted in a verdict of accidental death being rendered.

A Pittsburgh Invention.

Friday's Philadelphia *Press*, has this;

A Pittsburgh firm—Messrs. Rogers & Burchfield—claim to have discovered a process by which they can make the famous Russian sheet iron. The latter is made in Siberia by a secret process, which no other nation has hitherto been able to obtain. The British government has offered £50,000 for its discovery, but even the stimulus of that large sum has failed to achieve the result. American enterprise and ingenuity have accomplished it, and Pittsburgh, it is said, can now furnish all common markets with Russian sheet iron at lower prices than even the Russians themselves. Under these circumstances there will, of course, be an end to importations of this commodity into the United States. Instead of having to receive from Siberia one unvarying size of sheets and pay a high price with the duty added, American consumers can obtain, within a short time, an unlimited supply from mills within the country, and of any size desired. The process has been patented by Messrs. Rogers and Burchfield, and besides their own extensive mills at Pittsburgh other mills throughout the country will doubtless be able to obtain the privilege of making sheet iron by their improved method.

WATERMAN'S WOUNDS.

McCully and Murray Held to Bail and Doran Discharged.

On Saturday afternoon at one o'clock Deputy Mayor Salisbury called up the case of Wm. McCully, Thomas Murray and James Doran, charged with felonious assault and battery on Officer Waterman. W. D. Moore, Esq., appeared as counsel for Murray, and Wm. Reardon, Esq., for Watterman. A large crowd of either interested or curious spectators was present in the office, and the sidewalks outside were next to impassable.

Officer Watterman was present, although suffering from his wounds, and testified under oath, as follows: Am a police officer; my beat is from Twelfth to Fifteenth street on Carson, and from the river up to the hill; know Mr. McCully; that is him (pointing to McCully); did not know him before; did know Murray before; saw those men last on 24th of April, Thursday morning at 12:30 o'clock; saw them on Fourteenth street above Carson; it was 12:30 when I started on my half hour round and came to this office (Deputy Mayor Salisbury's); saw a young man here; I told him he could not see the Squire; he said he wanted to make information against Wm. McCully; told him to go home; went down with him to the corner of Fourteenth street; McCully, Murray and Doran were there and began to swear; I told them to go home; one of them, Doran, said they would go home, and McCully said, "We will go home to accommodate you, and you had better go home, God d—n you;" I then seized McCully and told him he [illegible] Murray interfered, and came and took hold of me a second time; I told him to go home, or I would show him what I would do with him; attempted to pull out my handy billy; McCully interfered, and my handy billy got entangled in my watch chain; McCully had hold of the mace, and he said if I let loose he would; I let loose, and McCully jerked my watch chain out, and struck me in the mouth; this occurred in front of the hose house on Fourteenth street; I hallowed for help; as soon as I hallowed McCully started to run; I then fired my revolver in the air, thinking it would arouse the engine men; Murray then run from the engine house and shot at me. I saw it; he was on the pavement; I was in the street; McCully was alongside of me, and Murray was behind me; I followed McCully up Fourteenth street, to the glass house; McCully was standing above Washington street, on Fourteenth, behind a tree-box, and shot me; I then struck him; he then fired again, but this did not take effect; I then struck him again; he then fired a third shot, which took effect in my arm; while lying on the ground he fired two more shots at me which did not take effect; when Murray fired the shot at me he was on the pavement abreast of me; heard the shot fired; saw it; the pistol was presented at me; saw the flash; the party began their noise about twenty yards from Carson street.

At the conclusion of Watterman's testimony, the Deputy Mayor decided to hold M'Cully in $2,500, and Murray in $1,500 bail for court. As there was no evidence against Doran he was discharged.

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Upon this broad *fact* is founded the whole art and science of medicine.

That every disease has its *curable* stage, under proper treatment, there can be no doubt.

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The curable period is during the early part of the disease, the incurable being the advanced condition—the last stage.

To know the precise nature, *extent* and locality of the disease is of the first importance in the treatment of any case.

This is precisely the reason given by Drs. Oldshue, of Pittsburgh, for bringing into requisition the Microscope, Test-tube, Urinometer, and all the Chemical apparatus for the scientific examination of the urine in all chronic and complicated cases.

The long afflicted have not been slow to appreciate these scientific aids, and the consequence is, their office is one continued throng of patients, from all parts of the country, seeking the advantage of their skill in diagnosis.

A knowledge of the appropriate remedy, however is quite important, as without the remedy no advantage would be gained by knowing the disease.

Every disease has its remedy. This is verified in the fact that different medicines spend their action upon different parts of the human system.

As each particular disease spends its principal baneful action upon a certain organ or tissue of the body, according to its peculiar nature, so each particular remedy spends its medicinal action upon a certain organ or tissue, according to its medicinal qualities.

Having a knowledge of the true nature of the case, as also of the appropriate remedy, the next matter of importance is its proper preparation and application.

This should be carefully attended to, and, as far as practicable, all medicines should be examined by the physician before being put into the hands of the patient or nurse.

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No medicines are passed from their prescriptions but through their hands.

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Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m., Sundays excepted. Feb27:tsd

DR. WHITTIER

Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed anywhere. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents, in past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the resultant effects of inefficient or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretion, viz: Nocturnal emissions, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, Gonorrhœa

Frightful Accident.

A Bridge Gives Way, Precipitating Over 300 Persons into the River.

IND SCRIBABLY TERRIBLE SCENE

THIRTY-TWO DEAD BODIES TAKEN FROM THE RIVER.

Many Still Under the Wreck.

DIXON, Ill., May 4.—A terrible accident involving a fearful loss of life, occurred here this afternoon. The rite of baptism was being administered to a number of recent converts to one of the Baptist churches here, at a point in Rock River just below the Truesdale Iron Bridge. About two hundred persons, including many ladies and a number of children, had gathered on the bridge to witness the ceremony. Suddenly, without warning, the bridge gave way and precipitated its living freight into the stream below. The scene which ensued was indescribably terrible as the struggling victims vainly endeavored to free themselves from the ruins of the bridge and from each other. Large crowds of people on the banks rushed wildly to and fro, many of them so distracted with terror as to be unable to render any assistance. Others, more self-possessed, speedily brought ropes, planks and boats, and went nobly to work to rescue the living and recover the dead. Some of those who were on the bridge when it fell were so near the ends that they were able to reach the bank without assistance, while others were fortunately within reach of those on the shore, but up to 6 P M. thirty-two dead bodies had been taken from the river, and it is almost certain that there are others still under the wreck of the bridge. Twenty-four were rescued alive, but more or less injured, some fatally.

Killed.

The following is a complete list of the dead so far as known now:

Miss Catherine Foley,	Mrs J. W. Lotta,
Miss Maggie O'Brien,	Lia Vann,
George Kent,	Miss Bessie Rayne,
Mrs. Carpenter,	Clara Stacspole,
Rosa Stacspole,	Mrs. C. W. Kentner,
Mrs. Ben Gilman,	Mrs. Bathal Noole,
Miss Nettie Kirk,	Mr. Henry Hilman,
Mrs. Dr. Hoffman,	Miss Kittie Sterling,
Mrs. E. Wallace,	Mrs. Thos. Wade,
J. P. Donnenhid,	Jay Mason,
Mrs. Reterberger,	Miss Reterberger,
Fred Hale,	Miss Emily Denning,
Miss Emma Denning,	Thos. Haley,
Miss Ida Drew,	Mrs. Wm. Cook,
Mary Wilhelm,	Miss Mary Sullivan,
Miss Irene Baker,	Miss Wilcox,
Mrs. James Gable,	Robert Dyke,
Miss Lizzie Mackey,	Miss Martha Clegg,
Miss Mary Drinkwater.	

Injured.

The following were injured:

Mrs. P. M. Alexander,	Mrs. Jno. H. Moore,
Miss Burns,	Mrs. S. W. Whitmore,
Anderson Gurney,	Five children of P. Grannagan.
Sarah H. Marcn	
Mrs. Capt. Smith,	Dr. Hoffman,
Mrs. Dan. Cherry,	Miss Thatcher,
Mrs. Charles Murray,	Miss Hagerstog,
Miss Cuthingson,	John Wadsworth,
Mrs. Jenks,	Miss Kelly,
James Camp,	Miss McLaty,

The Latest.

MIDNIGHT—Up to this hour no other bodies of the victims of the bridge disaster have been recovered at this point, but several are reported to have been picked up at Sterling, six miles below, and doubtless the swift current has borne others much further down the river. The general estimate of the number lost is from ninety to one hundred, As stated in previous dispatches, thirty-two bodies were removed from the wreck before dark. Five other bodies, floating down past those engaged at work, have been recovered. There are therefore supposed to be at least fifty bodies still unfound. The bridge was of iron, of the Truedell pattern, and had five spans, elevated about twenty feet above the water, which at this point is from fifteen to twenty feet deep. Only two spans, the end ones, fell; the three middle spans are still standing, but in such a condition that it is thought they will fall when the wreck of the end of the other spans is cleared away. Workmen are busy to-night putting in place derricks with which to raise the fallen spans, and are making arrangements to secure the bodies beneath. It is now stated that there were nearly three hundred people on the bridge at the time of the accident, and more succeeded in escaping than was at first feared. At the time of the accident the most of the people were gathered at either end of the structure, though a large number were in the centre. Some of the latter remained where they were when the crash came, and were afterwards taken off by boats. Several men jumped from their precarious resting place into the river and swam to the shore. Two horses and buggies were standing in the middle spans and are still there, there being no way to take them off.

There were a number of remarkable escapes of children, of whom there were probably not less than fifty on the bridge when it went down. One little fellow about thirteen years old was caught by both feet in the iron rigging of one of the fallen spans and had one of his legs broken. He managed by sheer strength to pull one of his boots off, tearing the sole off in the process, then coolly taking out his knife ripped the other boot from the foot of the wounded leg and then, crippled as he was, swam ashore. Two little girl sisters, were standing side by side and went down together. As they reached the water the oldest caught the other by her dress with one hand and with the other clung to a portion of the iron work and clung fast to it up to her neck in icy water until they were both taken off by a boat. There is so much excitement and confusion that it is impossible to night to procure more definite information in regard to the number lost, but the estimate given below is believed to be nearly correct. No attempt will be made to recover any more bodies until morning and the completion of the derricks and other apparatus.

WALKERTON, Ont., May 3.—James Johnson, James Best, Arthur Best, John Kerr and Edward Bohnster who had been tried here for the murder of George Price in Bruce on the 17th of March last, Johnson was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 31 day of July, the others were found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary.

VIENNA.

VIENNA, May 1.—The Exhibition was inaugurated to-day by the Emperor of Austria, in the presence of the members of the Imperial family, royal and illustrious guests, and State and Civic dignitaries. The weather was unfavorable, but the crowds of people from all parts of the world who witnessed the imposing ceremonies were immense, filling the rotunda and trancepts of the building and portions of the grounds surrounding it. At noon the Emperor Francis Joseph entered the rotunda with the Crown Princess Victoria, of Germany, on his arm; he was followed by the German Crown Princess Frederick William, who escorted the Empress Augusta, after these came the eldest son of the Prince, accompanied by the Prince Imperial of Austra.

The Emperor took a Seat

on the throne when the combined bands, numbering several hundred musicians, performed the Austrian Hymn, which was succeeded by the Prussian anthem amid the cheers of the multitude. The Archduke Charles then rose and addressed the Emperor, saying:

Sire:—Filled with gladness I salute your Majesty in these halls devoted to progress and to peace. Your participation has fitly brought to completion a work which now draw upon Austria the eyes of the world, and has secured for the fatherhood the full recognition of the part she takes in the promotion of the welfare of mankind, through the instruction of labor. May it please your Majesty graciously to receive this catalogue, and to declare the exhibition open.

The Emperor Receiving the Casket.

containing the catalogue replied, "with lively satisfaction I behold the completion of this undertaking, the importance and significance of which I appreciate in the highest degree. My confidence in the patriotism, and capability of my people, and in the sympathy, and support of friendly nations, has accompanied the development of the great work. My well wishes and grateful recognition are devoted to its termination. I declare the Universal Exhibition of 1873 opened.

Prince Von Auersberg

President of the Council of the Empire, advancing to the foot of the throne, addressed the Emperor as follows:

Sire:

With feelings of modesty, and at the same time of exultation and pride, the people of Austria gave upon a work which testifies to the increasing power of, and growing esteem for, the Fatherland, and to its active participation in the great task of culture. We owe this work entirely to you. It is the embodiment of your motto, "Power and respect come from union, which is strength." We, therefore, lay our efforts at the foot of the throne.

The Prince Was Followed

By Dr. Folder, the Burgomaster of Vienna, who expressed the gratitude of the people of the Capital to His Majesty, and added: "Under your government Vienna has become a metropolis. You now confer the highest consecration upon an undertaking, whose noble purpose is to show what the human mind, in every zone, is capable of achieving in mechanics, science and art, so that progress may become common property and be fostered and furthed by the cooperation of all rivalries of invention and dexterity. With the blessing of peace among nations this sublime creation has arisen, immortalizing the history of culture in Austria. The city of Vienna whose lot it is to welcome hospitality to visitors from all quarters of the globe, feels proud and elated under your gracious Imperial protection and inspired with gratitude, rings forth the words —God protect your Majesty! Long live the Emperor! The cry was taken up by thousands of voices and re-echoed from all parts of the building.

The Ceremonies Closed

With the chorus, "See the Conquering Hero Comes," sung by the united musical societies and choirs of the city. The Emperor and Empress, followed by distinguished personages, then traversed through the western and eastern wings of the Exhibition building, being received everywhere with thunders of applause. Having completed the circuit of the Exhibition, they departed amid salvos of artillery and the cheers of immense crowds gathered outside the building.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

He Visits Old Acquaintances and Appoints the Time for a Reception.

GALENA, ILL., May 2.—At ten o'clock this evening Commissioner Replain called on the President at the residence of L. S. Felis. Hon. J. M. Ryan addressed the President, stating the desire of the citizens of Galena to tender him a public reception at his residence, and requesting him to name a time when it would be most convenient to receive them. The President replied from two to five o'clock tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon. The Committee afterward made public the announcement of the time of the reception, inviting all to attend and pay respect to the President at his old residence, which has been put in order and decorated for the occasion. Quite a number of distinguished Iowains together with many old friends paid their respects to the President to-day. After the transaction of public business, the President spent two or three hours visiting old acquaintances. The President had intended making a longer stay at Galena, but owing to delays in his Western trip he is compelled to shorten it. The private reception at the resipence of R. H. McClellan this evening was a grand affair, passing off with the greatest eclat.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1, 1873.

Six per cent bonds	$1 333 738,650
Five per cent bonds	414,567,300
Total coin bonds	1,748 305 950
Lawful money debt	14 893 000
Matured debt	2,524,550
Legal tender notes	357 240,584
Certificates of Deposit	25,120,000
Fractional currency	45 654 625
Coin certificates	24,887,400
Total without interest	452 803,610
Total debt	2,218,527 110
Total Interest	40 656,356
Cash in Treasury, coin	76 976,440
Cash in Treasury, currency	2 997,874
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit as provided by law	25,120,000
Total in Treasury	105 094,311
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,153,489,155
Decrease during the month	2,247,485
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Company, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	18,509,280
Repaid by the transportation of mails &c.	4 185,438
Balance of interest paid by the United States	14,323,84

The Old World.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 2.—In the House of Commons to night, Lord George Hamilton called attention to the nature of the reference to the treaty of 1846, which under the treaty of Washington was submitted together with the Northwestern boundary question to the decision of the German Emperor. He regretted that the English Government had allowed upon that part of the Oregon treaty an interpretation, fatal to the just claims of England, Rosario strait, long after 1846, was the only known navigable channel between Oregon and Vancouvers Island, and hence was undoubtedly the channel indicated in the treaty of 1846. Yet the Government with unhappy ingenuity excluded the arbitrators from the consideration of this particular channel.

He Found no Fault

With the Emperor William. He thought the Geneva arbitrators would have acted more wisely had they anticipated his method, and confined themselves to rendering their decision without giving reasons therefor. Lord Hamilton said he would make no motion, and only desired to obtain from the House such an expression of opinion as would discourage the making of treaties hereafter on the "give all take nothing" principle.

Captain Ballie Cochrane

Said Earl Granville's foreign policy had always been the reverse of that of Aberdeen, Palmerston, Russell and Stanley. It had recently given to Russia five hundred miles of frontier in Asia. The negotiations with the United States had been pursued in accordance with the same policy of conciliation and humiliation.

Viscount Enfield defended Earl Granville and vindicated the course he had taken. The northwestern boundary question was an intricate one, and none was better adapted for arbitration. He recited the history of the boundary dispute successive negotiations, and final settlement. As an Englishman he regretted the decision but he cheerfully and ungrudgingly accepted it.

Hon. Percy Wyndham

regarded the Emperor's decision as a national one, because concessions in the Washington treaty excluded evidence which might have led to a different result.

Mr. Eastwick

thought the government should have insisted on a strict adherence to the terms of the treaty of 1846, in which the words "mid channel" were plainly used. Viscount Bury could not but feel that the Emperdr's decision was a serious blow, but it would be a waste of time to reopen negotiations. Probably arbitration would soon be required again to settle the boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia.

Lord John Manners

said the Government was unwise in consenting to a restricted instead of an open arbitration.

Mr. Gladstone contended that restricted arbitration was better than none, while the English had been defeated he showed that arbitration had removed causes of irritation and restored friendliness between two great nations. The subject was then dropped.

Repairing the Broken Cable.

LONDON, May 3.—The steamer Hibernia leaves on the 5th inst. to repair the French cable. The Great Eastern and Edinburgh leave the latter part of the month to lay the cable from Valentia to Hearts Content. The Great Eastern will then return to repair the broken Anglo-American cable and the Edinburgh will proceed to lay the new cable between Placentia, Newfoundland, and Sydney, Cape Breton. It is expected the four cables will be working across that Atlantic and five across the Gulf of St. Lawrence before the 1st of September.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Great Calamity—A Land Slide Destroys Forty-Four Houses and Kills Thirty-Six Persons.

PERU, April 24.—A great calamity has fallen on the town of Piscobamba, caused by a land slide from the neighboring mountain. Forty-four houses were destroyed, and thirty-six persons perished. A great mass which destroyed the town also dammed up the river and the destructive effects of the inundation were expected to be added to the other misfortunes.

Another Witness in the Tichborne Case.

CHILI, April 24.—Thomas Castro and the widow of Dr. Hallie, both residents of Melipilla, are about to proceed to England as witnesses in the Tichborne case. The real Sir Roger lived some time in the house of Castro.

Earthquake.

Heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Mindeza on the 25th ult.

The Recent Earthquake—Many Persons Injured.

SALVADOR, April 24.—Reports from San Salvador with respect to the earthquakes which ruined the city, state that the shocks still continued, and that the Government Palace, which survived the great shock which laid the city in ruins, had also given way and fallen to the ground. A great many people were injured and many lost their reason. It is doubtful whether the authorities will persist in their determination to rebuild the Capital on the same site.

AUSTRIA.

Banquet of the Austrian Emperor—The American Commissioners.

VIENNA, May 3.—The Emperor gave a grand banquet last night at the Palace. Among the guests were all the native and foreign princes in Vienna and the United States Minister.

The newly appointed American Commissioners are actively working to get the United States Department of the Exposition in complete order.

SPAIN.

Trouble Still Increasing.

MADRID, May 3.—A rumor prevails that General Vilarde will resign his command if General Nouvilas accepts the position of Minister of War.

The order issued by General Vilarde directing the inhabitants of the district infested by the Carlists to abandon their homes and retire into the cities with their provisions, has caused great agitation, and the Government has been asked to revoke the order and thus remove the cause for a hostile demonstration by the peasants.

MILWAUKEE, May 3.—The House of Correction was damaged by fire to the amount of $5,000 this evening.

FROM NEW YORK.

Important Case Decided.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The Frst National Bank of Lyons, Iowa, has just received a verdict for $53,200 against the Ocean National Bank of New York. Three trials were had, both sides being represented by a large array of counsel. By the robbery of the Ocean Bank in June, 1869, securities belonging to the Lyons Banks were lost, hence the suit. Judge Larremore charged the jury that if the Ocean Bank was guilty of gross negligence the plaintiff could recover. This is the first case, especially of this character which has been tried in this country or England, and it is considered of great importance to banks bankers and lawyers.

The Strike of the Coopers

against the importation and use of Portland, Maine, barrels by the employers has been successful. It lasted but one day. The main object of the movement was to induce the non-Union coopers in Portland, Bath and other places to join the society. In order to bring this about similar strikes had been ordered by the International Union to take place wherever these eastern made barrels are used. Monitors have been appointed for every shop in the country, who will report the condition of affairs at regular intervals to the President and officers of the chief lodge.

The Strike of the Shoemakers

is almost over. Twelve first class shops, out of a total of thirteen, are paying the prices, and most of the second and third rate employers have acceded to the demands of the Crispins.

The trackmen on the Morris & Essex Railroad have struck for an advance from one fifty to two dollars a day.

Railroads vs. Internal Revenue.

The case of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company against the Collector of the Fourteenth Internal Revenue District, to enjoin the collector from further seizure and sale of propetry of the Company to satisfy an assessment of nearly half a million dollars of taxes, was before Judge Woodruff to-day in the United States District Court. The Judge reserved his decision upon points raised by both sides as to the illegality of the assessment and the jurisdiction of the Court.

Suit Against the Credit Mobilier.

In the case of Lucy D. Fisk, widow of James Fisk, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Credit Mobilier of America, Judge Blatchford to-day entered an order permitting N. W. Butler, a stockholder, to come in and be made a party to the suit, he sharing in both expenses and profits, and that proceedings shall not be discontinued without notice to him.

Political Difference.

The general term of the Supreme Court has sustained the injunction restraining John Foley from intruding upon Chamberlain Palmer, and seeking to perform the duties of Deputy Chamberlain, to which position he was appointed by Comptroller Green.

Mayor Havemeyer and the New Charter

Little is thought to-day of the statement made freely yesterday that Mayor Havemeyer was not Mayor *de jure*, because the new Charter did not mention the Mayor among the heads of departments to be retained. The Mayor is not a head of departments, the lawyer say, and the Charter contemplates a Mayor, not acting Mayor, so the same lawyers say the idea of Havemeyer being legislated out of office is absurd.

New Masonic Constitution.

The Masonic Lodges are discussing the new Constitution which is to be voted on by the Grand Lodges in June. The Constitution does not meet with general approbation.

A Sad Case.

The Health Department reports finding at 37 Essex street to-day Mrs. Cassidy in bed dead from small pox. An infant beside the body was crying pitiously from hunger, while on the floor in a drunken stupor lay the husband and father.

Attempted Suicide.

Robert Bleakley, on trial for the murder of his niece, made another attempt at suicide last night.

Obsequies of the Late Hon. James Brooks.

NEW YORK, May 4.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Hon. James Brooks took place this afternoon at Grace Church, Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., assisted by Rev. Holden, officiating. The body since its arrival from Washington had lain in state in the right aisle of the church and during the day was viewed by crowds of citizens. The casket containing the remains was of massive rosewood, ornamented with silver floral decorations. The church was crowded; among those present were representatives from all the prominent journals. The attaches of the *Express* attended in a body, several members of Congress were present, as also were delegations from the Tammany Society, the Arcadian Club and other organizations. By express desire of the family of deceased all attempt at display was omitted. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Richard Schell, Cornelius Dubois, Royal Phelps, Horace F. Clark, Francis Skiddy, John D. Johns, Geo. Opdyde and Wm. Tracy. At 2 P. M., the remains were taken to the high altar, when the solemn and impressive service of the Episcopal Church appropriate to the occasion was performed. No funeral oration was pronounced. At the conclusion of the service the casket containing the body was carried down the main aisle and placed in the hearse. The funeral procession then formed and passed along Broadway to Hamilton and Ferry streets, which, in the neighborhood of the church were lined with spectators. The remains were interred in Greenwood cemetry in the family vault.

RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Dr. M. A. Carrigan, Consecrated Bishop of Newark, N. Y.

NEWARK, N. Y., May 4.—Rev. Dr. M. A. Carrigan was consecrated Bishop of Newark, in St. Patricks Cathedral to-day. The altar was decorated with flowers. The procession from the Episcopal residence included Arch Bishops McCloskey and Bailey, Bishops Laughlin, of Brooklyn; McQuaid, of Rochester; McCloskey, of Louisville; Wood, of Philadelphia; Dr. Groesbriard, of Burlington; McFarland, of Garfield; Hendricks, of Providence; Ryan of Buffalo; Becker, of Wilmington; O'Hara, of Scranton; Waltham, of Ogdensburg; Shunahan, Harrisburg; O'Reiley, of Springfield; McNierry, of Albany; Williams, of Boston, with a host of Priests, Leminarians and Acolytes in robes. They entered the church at 10:30 and occupied the Sanctuary. Arch Bishop McCloskey was the consecrator, and the full ceremonial was performed. Bishop McQuaid preached an eloquent sermon on the Divine Mission, and the duties of Bishops as successors of the Apostles. He reviewed the unfriendly act against the church in Europe with severity and defended the school policy in this country.

KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The Following Resolutions Were Unanimously Passed by the Kentucky State Democratic Convention Which Assembled at Frankfort Yesterday.

Resolved, first, That the Federal Union was formed by and is composed of co-equal sovereign States, and its government possess none but delegated powers, all other powers not prohibited to the States being reserved by the several States respectively, and all attempts to exercise any power in violation of these fundamental principles are subversive to the Constitution, in direct conflict with the rights of the State and destructive of the interests of the people.

Resolved, Second, That while we earnestly maintain that the Federal Government should be sedously sustained in the proper exercise of every power delegated to it in the Constitution, carefully and strictly construed, as the established means of securing justice and harmony among the several States, the chosen medium of communication between them and other nations, and the safest means of defense against foreign aggression. We hold it to be essential to the preservation of the liberties of the citizen, that the several States shall be maintained in all their rights, dignity and equality as the most competent and reliable administrators of their own domestic concerns, and the surest breast works against antie Republican tendencies.

Resolved, Third, That every attempt on the part of the Federal Government to exercise a power not delegated to it in the constitution, or to exercise a delegated power in a manner not therein prescribed is an act of usurpation demanding the instant and unqualified condemnation of the people, jealous of their liberties and especially that every unconstitutional interference by the General Government with the local affairs of any State, to any extent, or under any pretence whatever, should be repudiated and condemned by all classes in every section of the Union. All such acts tend directly to the destruction of our Federal system, and the destruction of all power is a centralized despotism, and as a most alarming instance, in point we denounce as we feel that all good men should everywhere, the atrocious conduct of the present administration toward the sovereign State of Louisiana.

Resolved, Fourth, That the only law delegated to Congress to impose upon the people, consists in the right to collect the revenue for the purpose of paying the current expenses of the Government, and for the payment of the federal debt and all other duties imposed for the purpose of protecting one class of labor at the expense of another are in violation of the federal compact and subsursive of the rights of the people.

Resolved, fifth, That justice to the people, as well as common honesty, demand most rigid economy in the administration of both the State and the Federal Governments, the speedy and impartial arraignment of all abuses of public trust of whatever character or description, both before the established tribunals of justice and the great bar of popular judgment; that a zealous care of the elective franchise, recognized by the founders of our government as the exclusive property of the several States and the palladium of their independence, is essential to the perpetuity of our Republican institutions and the preservation of civil liberty itself, requires at all times and under all circumstances an absolute subordination of the military to the civil authorities.

Resolved, sixth, Referring to the spirit of generosity and sympathy which the Democracy has generally exhibited to our citizens of foreign birth, as a guarantee of our since rity, we will in the future, as we have always done in the past, extend a cordial and hospitable welcome to the honest, industrious and intelligent emigrant, not only to the rich fields of enterprise presented in our State, but to a just participation in our rights as free men.

Resolved, seventh, That the Democracy of Kentucky, forgetting all past political differences, and looking to the best interest of the whole country, cordially unite with all who are opposed to corruption and consolidation to co-operate with them.

From the Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—A dispatch dispatch from Yreka, just received, states that all the settlers on Butte and Bogus creeks have left.

Batteries A and K of the Fourth Artillery have consolidated under the command of Lieutenant Leary, and companies E and G of the Twelfth Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant Cramp. Probably no active movement will be made against the Modocs at present.

Settlers Greatly Alarmed.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., May 1.—A mail carrier has arrived from the North, and reports that the settlers in the Mountain City and Cape District are greatly alarmed at the threatening attitude of the Indians. The Snakes and Piutes are pouring in from all directions, all in war paint. A public meeting has been called in Mountain City to take measure to procure arms and be prepared for an outbreak.

KING COTTON.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1873.

	Bales.
Net receipts for all U. S. ports during the week	47,032
Last year	19 966
Total to date	3,248 536
Last year	2,599,158
Exports for week	64,800
Last year	29,740
Total to date	2,697,500
Last year	1,759 217
Stock at all United States ports	431,138
Last year	269,725
Stock at all interior towns	81 298
Last year	36,751
Stock at Liverpool	741,009
Last year	844,000
Stock, American, afloat for Great Britain	228,000
Last year	202,000

POLITICAL.

The Forthcoming Municipal Election.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 3.—There is intense excitement here over the municipal election which occurs on Tuesday The ticket nominated by the Democratic Convention on Saturday evening with Col. Zollinger, a Liberal Republican, for Mayor gives so much dissatisfaction among the Democrats on account of the worthless men upon it that they have determined to put an Independent Democratic ticket in the field. This will be headed by E. L. Chittenden, one of the most popular Democrats in the city, and will be supported by the Republicans generally who have no ticket of their own. The fight promises to be a very close and interesting one.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A number of memorials were presented, asking that Almighty God be recognized in the Constitution.

Mr. Russell, of Bedford, presented a resolution that the Summer Session be held in the Evangelical Lutheran Church at Bedford. Postponed by a large majority.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the judiciary report.

Mr. Purviance advocated electing judges by a popular vote.

Mr. Curry, opposed, wanted Governor to appoint.

The debate was continued by Worrell, Smith of Lancaster, Brown of Erie, Broomall, Palmer, Landis and Smith of Allegheny, when the Convention took a recess.

In the Convention on Friday the consideration of the subject of the Judiciary amendment of Mr. McConnell, to amend Mr. Woodward's amendment, so that the Supreme Court Judges and all others shall be elected by the people, was adopted.

Mr. Woodward's substitute having been rejected, Mr. Woodman then offered a substitute fixing the number of Supreme Court Judges at five, their term being fifteen years.

The limitation as to number of Judges, on motion of Mr. Buckalew, was made seven, and without transacting any further business the Convention adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

The Convention was called to order, Hon. Wm. H. Meredith, President.

Mr. Bigler, of Clearfield, presented certain resolutions adopted by the Clearfield county bar association, which are opposed to the Circuit Court system.

Mr. Baer, of Somerset, offered the following:

Resolved, That the salaries of members of the Convention are hereby fixed at —— mileage at the rate of 15 cents per mile circular, for not more than two sessions. Laid on the table.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the article reported from the Judiciary Committee, General Harry White, Indiana, in the chair.

The second section, as modified by Mr. Armstrong, was before the Committee, with Judge Woodward's proposed substitute, which is as follows:

The judges of the Supreme Court, until otherwise ordered by law, shall consist of five; shall hold their offices for the term of fifteen years, if they shall so long behave themselves well; the oldest in commission shall be the Chief Justice of said court, and three of their number shall be necessary to constitute a quorum; they shall be paid a salary to be fixed by law, which shall be larger than the salary of any other judicial officer of the State, and which shall not be diminished by taxation or otherwise during their continuance in office; they shall be justices of the Oyer and Terminer, with powers of committing magistrates in every country in the Commonwealth, and one or more of their number may be employed by law to hold Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any country, and to try civil issues, which they may order in any cause pending before them, but the court of nisi prius, as now established by law, is abolished. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court shall not be extended by the Legislature to any cases except habeas corpus, quo warranto, mandamus, and revenue cases, in which the Commonwealth is a party in interest, and the court may exercise its original jurisdiction in such cases by one of its number, but who shall set in banc for the hearing of cases.

CINCINNATI.

Meeting of the American Public Health Association—Interesting Proceedings—Next Meeting to be Held in Providence, Rhode Island.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—The American Public Health Association met this morning and appointed Doctors Jones, Jarvis and Bell the Committee on Publication. The Executive Committee was directed to call a special meeting this coming summer, and fix a time for the annual meeting. The invitation from the Mayor of Providence, Rhode Island, to hold the next annual meeting there was accepted. A paper prepared by Dr. Elisha Harris, of New York, on "Areas of sanitary administration and the practical application of the general laws and local ordinances relating to health," was read by President Smith. The import of the paper was that health laws were beneficiary and their efficiency and value depended upon the intelligence of the committees executing them. The only real security against the march of cholera was the intelligent execution by committees of good health laws. Central boards of health were desirable for diffusing intelligence and awakening the public interest. Resolutions were adopted appointing Drs. Elisha Harris, Derman B. Eaton, J. Ordonneaux and Stephen Smith a committee to consider and report the best plan for the appointment and organization of national and local boards of health.

Dr. William Clendenen,

of Cincinnati, read a paper in the general causes of diseases. He spoke of the difficulties of a diagnosis among which are imperfection of physiological science. The disposition to ignore the treveal causes, the effect of which is to neglect the study of common diseases and to make fruitless epidemic, such as cholera, which in reality are not so destructive as some other diseases which make no special alarm but operate slowly and steadily.

The Main Body of the Paper.

was devoted to instancing cases in which there was a special danger of false diagnosis. The special Committee on quarantine presented a report prepared by Henry Hartshorne of Philadelphia, its President. It was to the effect that the only legitimate purpose of quarantine was the inspection of vessels for the detection and removal of the causes of diseases, they may import. The report was discussed and recommitted.

Afternoon Session.

A communication from Dr. W. Marsden of Quebec presenting his plan for quarantine was read. All papers were discussed. The report of the committee on quarantine was sharply criticised. In the evening the members were banqueted at the residence of Dr. Jno. A. Murphy.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Robert Simpson.

ST LOUIS, May 3.—Dr. Robert Simpson, father in-law of General A. J. Smith, late postmaster of this city, died yesterday aged eighty-seven years. Dr. Simpson came here in 1809, and was closely identified with the growth and prosperity of St. Louis. He was formerly surgeon in the United States army, and postmaster of this city under President Madison, was Sheriff of St. Louis county, was a member of the State Legislature, and held various city offices at different times. He died of paralysis.

MACKEY'S MODOCS.

An unclouded sun shone pleasantly yesterday on the Ring delegates, the great majority of them self-appointed, as they chattered in the Court House yard, or passed in or out of the many saloons in the vicinity at the frequent invitations of the busy prospective candidates or their strikers. Pasteboards were circulated freely, and the industry of the workers evidenced that the contestants, be they successful or otherwise, were determined to earn their bread ("pap") by the sweat of their brow. All the old familiar faces could be seen there, from the pothouse politician up to the magnate of the Ring. Amid the clatter of tongues, however, little attention was given to the object of the day's convention, and for obvious reasons. In the first place, Mackey, Errett & Co., had duly attended to that farcical responsibility two weeks ago in a little back office; and, then, either the candidates or their friends, who constituted the bulk of the delegates, dared not imperil their chances for office by offending the ringmasters even to the extent of inquiring the names of the ten "slaves of the Ring," who were to be sent to Harrisburg. As a bewhiskered member of the aforsaid close corporation remarked in our hearing, "That's all fixed." Consequently, the occasion was energetically taken advantage of by nearly everyone present to log-roll and wire-pull.

Promptly at eleven o'clock Dr. Gross called the convention to order, read the the call, and suggested that temporary secretaries be nominated.

Chris. Magee nominated Wm. Anderson, John S. Robb, T. M. Gillespie, D. McGonigle, Tom Phelps, S. C. Miller, Ralph Richardson and Charlie Kshew, and the nominations were endorsed by the convention with a whoop that would have eclipsed the Modocs.

Dr. Gross created a slight flutter by the announcement that the credentials of the delegates would next be received. As a few of the rural delegates had omitted to attend to that trifling matter, they were at first unhappy, but were speedily assured that "it would be fixed," and impromptu credentials were prepared in a twinkling.

Where an election district failed to send a representative, some log-roller was conveniently substituted and the trifling matter of residence utterly disregarded.

After this farcical form was completed Chris Magee moved to make the temporary officers permanent. This was also adopted with another Modoc whoop, at which the Ring masters smiled again.

Ex-Sheriff Fleming then sprung to his feet, and moved the unanimous nomination of Russell Errett, Chris Magee, and Arthur Hobson as Senatorial Delegates. Amid another Modoc yell, the motion was declared adopted.

A benighted delegate, who evidently did not know that the fear of the ring was the beginning of wisdom, proposed the name of Major A. M. Cribbs, but Col. Bayne declared him out of order, and the Modocs took up the cue, and yelled 'Out of Order."

With scarcely a murmur of opposition the rest of the Ring slate (for representative delegates) went through, the mention of each name being accompanied by enthusiastic yells in discordant chorus, that would do credit to Captain Jack's dusky followers.

Following is the list:

George W. Wilson, 1st district.
William M. McCreery, 2d district.
T. M. Bayne, North Side.
Stephen H. Geyer, Allegheny.
R. B. Brown, South Side of rivers.
John Larrimer, South Side of rivers.
B. B. Coursin, McKeesport.

The Convention was in session only half an hour, went through the ring programme as submissively as any automatic machines, and with one or two exceptions with, what an afternoon cotemporary sarcastically characterizes as, "harmony."

Despite the barefaced denials of the ringmasters and their pliant organs in this city, it is still asserted, on all sides, and every indication confirms the charge, that the delegates from Allegheny county, who dare not forfeit their pledge to advance the Mackey interest in the contest before the next Radical Convention for the State Treasurership, if indeed there be any contest at all, have signified their willingness to vote for the nomination of Judge Paxson for the Supreme Judgeship, because Bill Mann, who aspires to judicial honors on the Philadelphia bench, makes that the only condition on which he will allow the Philadelphia delegates to vote for Mackey—and Bill Mann is the acknowledged leader of the Philadelphia Ring.

A SERIES OF HORRORS.

Sudden Deaths in all Shapes—Coroner's Inquests.

Yesterday was particularly fruitful of casualties. Coroner West held no less than three inquests, while in a fourth case he was obliged to deputize the nearest justice. The following detailed quartette of horrible or sudden deaths will be read with shuddering:

THE WATER GIVES UP ITS DEAD.

A dispatch was received at Coroner West's office yesterday morning, notifying him that the body of an unknown man had been found floating in the Monongahela river. Being just on the point of [illegible] telegraphed back to that effect. Squire Stevens, of Elizabeth, held the inquest. No one could be found to identify the body, and a verdict of found drowned was rendered by the jury impaneled in the case.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of an unknown man, found in the Ohio river, opposite Leetsdale. The corpse was without a coat, but was clad with three shirts—one a barred check, another flesh colored, and the third a barred flannel—a drab-colored pair of working pants and coarse boots. There was nothing about the body to indicate its identity, and the jury were obliged to return the rather indefinite verdict of "found drowned." Deceased was apparently about thirty years of age.

DROPPED DEAD.

Yesterday morning James Kelly, while at work at the corner of Forty-fifth and Callow streets, in the Seventeenth ward, fell insensible to the ground, and when his fellow-workmen came to his assistance, it was found that the heart had ceased to beat. Word was at once sent to the Coroner, who held an inquest, at which a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Coroner West also held an inquest on the remains of Henry Bourne, found scattered along the Pennsylvania Railroad near Swissvale. The face and head were so terribly crushed that at first identification was thought impossible. The remains were gathered up and brought to Devore's on Grant street where they were subsequently identified as those of Henry Bourne, who was employed at Bennett's nursery in Wilkinsburg. It appears from the testimony that deceased had been in East Liberty on Saturday night, and by mistake, got on the Fast Line east when it stopped at that station. As soon as he discovered that the the train had passed Wilkinsburg, he rushed out and jumped off. The train was then going at the rate of probably forty miles per hour. He fell on the west track, just as two freight trains were coming in that direction. He was horribly crushed by both trains, and his remains scattered along the tracks for some distance. The jury found a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was twenty-eight years old, English by birth, unmarried, and had a sister living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE PACIFIC & ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Stockholders Meeting—Reports of Officers—New Officers Elected—Rumors that the Western Union Company is to Control It.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company was held yesterday morning at the office of the company, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street, this city. The meeting was organized by calling H. Garrison to the Chair, and selecting R. E. Breed to act as Secretary.

The President, George H. Thurston, read his report beginningwith that of the Treasurer, which is as follows.

Balance of revenue from report, April 1, 1872 ..... $ 61,792 87
Receipts from office 435,051 38
Receipts from other sources 21,016 67

$ 517,860 92

EXPENDITURES

Operating expenses	$ 289,197 03
General expenses	15,695 57
Battery material	6,252 31
Repairs	71,143 65
Rent	57,791 37
Light and fuel	7,361 46
Taxes	5,125 41
Profit and loss	980 12
Interest	1,455 26
Advertisements	27 00
Stationery	10,213 68
Balance	52,614 56
	$ 517,760 92
Total assets	$2,058,371 48
Liabilities	2,005,756 92
Balance:	$ 52,614 56

From the report of the President, we gleam the following: During the past year the company has had in their employ 337 operators and clerks, averaging sixty dollars per month; 212 were on stated salaries, averaging seventy dollars per month and 124 were on *pro rata* salaries, averaging thirty-one dollars per month. There were 163 messengers boys employed, receiving on an average the sum of thirty dollars per month. The number of officers employed were 135. The total expenditures for the year were $470,000; the total receipts, $456,000. The avarage cost of transmitting 17,000,000 messages in 19 European States from official reports, was 63 cents per average. The operators salaries in Europe ranged from $12 to $40 per month. The average cost of transmitting messages in the United States was 65 cents; the salaries of operators ranged from $35 to $115. The cost of repairs varied according to sections in the country where the wires were located. In Texas, the Western Union wires, according to the company's statement, cost $20 per mile per annum. The average cost of repairs on the Western Union line was $12 per mile per annum. The expenses of the Pacific and Atlantic Company, which were unusually heavy during the past year amounted to $7 50 per mile, of wire per annum. The Company sent 126,000 messages less during the past year than during the one preceding, the falling off being shown to proceed from various distinct business causes. The falling off represented an average price, money value, of $79,000, being equal to what would have been four per cent. dividend on the capital had the receipts equaled last year's.

The President read a contract made with the Automatic Telegraph Company, to work in conjunction with the Pacific and Atlantic Company. The contract has not yet been ratified by the stockholders.

The reports of the President, Secretary and Treasurer were ordered to be printed, when the meeting adjourned to 2 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Upon reassembling Mr. Thurston stated that he would not be a candidate for re-election to the Presidency, whereupon the following list of officers were elected without opposition:

PRESIDENT.
Wm. G. Johnston.

DIRECTORS.

M. W. Watson,	G. W. Hailman,
R. E. Breed,	Wm. Taussig,
T. J. Wood,	A. O. Brannin,
J. W. Weir,	A. Carnegie,
F. V. Beisel,	J. L. Shaw,
D. McCargo,	J. W. Ellis.

THANKS TO RETIRING OFFICERS.

Mr. A. Carnegie offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That whereas George H. Thurston, Esq., President, and Edward Jay Allen, Secretary and Treasurer respectively of this company, having stated that it would be impossible for the company longer to command their services, [illegible] be and are hereby tendered to these gentlemen for the long years of laborious and successful effort expended by them in organizing and developing the company system, achieving in the face of adverse circumstances and powerful opposition a result which demonstrates the exercise of administrative and executive abilities of the highest order.

It is rumored, and generally believed, that a majority of the stock of the P. & A. line has recently come into possession of the Western Union Company, and a new deal is expected ere long, the commencement of which was inaugurated at yesterday's meeting.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths During the Past Week in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Following are the weekly death statements as furnished by the physicians to the Boards of Health of Pittsburgh and Allegheny:

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health reports that the number of deaths in the city for the week ending May 4th were 60. Of this number 35 were males, 25 females; 59 were whites and 1 colored. The causes of death were as follows:

Cerebro spinal meningitis, 7; convulsions, 5; consumption and pneumonia, each 4; metro peritonitis and whooping cough, each 3; concussion of brain, diptheria, emphysema, typhoid fever, acute meningitis, malformation of heart and nuknown, each 2; street accident, railroad accident, softening of brain, chronic bronchitis, Bright's disease, chronic cirrhosis of liver, cerebritis, coxalgia, diarrhœa, erysipelas, scarlet fever, heart disease, acute meningitis, metritis, old age, premature birth, scrofula and spinal disease, each 1.

Of the above there were under 1 year, 13; from 1 to 2, 9; 2 to 5, 3; 20 to 30, 9; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 4; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 3; 70 to 80, 2; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

The number of deaths, as reported by Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, during the past week amounts to 23. Of these 14 were males and 9 females; 22 white and 1 colored. The following are the diseases, with the number of deaths to each: Stillborn, 3; drowned, 1; cholera morbus, 1, dysentery, 2; consumption, 3; membrane affection, 1; cholera infantum, 1; spasms, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 3; inflammation of stomach, 1; typhoid pneumonia, 1; heart disease, apoplexy, accidental, each 1.

JUSTICE BAFFLED.

The Saltsburg Mystery Deepens—Hearing Before Mayor Blackmore Yesterday in the Case of Pohle and Hyndeman, Arrested on Suspicion of Murdering Lizzie Mess—No Evidence Adduced to Implicate the Prisoners, and they are Discharged.

Ever since the community was startled, just one week ago last Monday morning, by the announcement that a terrible tragedy had been enacted at Saltsburg, Pa., a short distance up the Connellsville railroad, intense interest was exhibited by the public, and the general desire expressed that the authors of the crime, if crime it be, should be brought to condign punishment. But it seems as if justice is baffled, and that the tragedy will remain perhaps forever a mystery. At the hearing before his Honor Mayor Blackmore yesterday, a large number of witnesses were examined, but absolutely nothing was adduced of even a remote character tending to furnish any clue to the guilty parties, much less weave such a network of circumstances as would fasten definitely the crime on a living soul. All is involved in vague uncertainty. Every witness, who knew or was supposed even to know the victim of the tragedy, or had seen poor Lizzie Mess on the day, or for two or three days previous to the tragedy, had been subpœnaed, and the most important placed on the stand, but, as we have said, without result.

Taking all the testimony adduced in the case, there does not seem to have been any plausible motive for the murder, and any other theory than that a murder was committed is regarded by all conversant with the circumstances as out of the question.

Yesterday's examination was conducted rigidly, at times with, we thought, too much severity; yet the witnesses never wavered in their statements.

One o'clock was the hour announced for the hearing, but it was not opened for half an hour later, owing to the non-arrival of some witnesses. It took place in the Mayor's office, and was attended by a large crowd, who eagerly pressed up to the bars to catch a glimpse of the prisoners, and overhear the questions and answers, which, owing to the shuffling of feet, slamming of doors and continual noise of wagons on the street, were often inaudible.

John Coyle, Esq., appeared for the Commonwealth and Marshal Swartzwelder, Esq., for the prisoners. During the latter portion of the examination District Attorney Bayne relieved Mr. Coyle.

Sarah Weir, who keeps house for Mr. Auberlie, was the first witness. She testified to seeing Lizzie Mess pass her house in the morning on her way to the store; to being accosted later by Mrs. Kline, who expressed uneasiness at Lizzie's absence; to the fact of the corpse being brought to her house, and being washed there.

Her evidence failed to throw any additional light on the matter.

Mary Fite, who lives the second house from Mrs. Kline's, on the road which Lizzie took, testified that Mrs. Kline came on the day of the sad occurence, and left two children in her care saying at the same time, "Mrs. Fite take my children; Lizzie has been gone since morning and I want to go and see where she is," Mrs. Fite also testified to having washed Lizzie's dead body, and finding no marks of violence about her person. The rest of her testimony has already been given to the public and is not material.

Two other witnesses, Park Robinson and Patrick Gallagher were placed on the stand, but failed to throw any light on the matter.

Drs. Vankirk and Maginni, who, with Dr. Taylor, made an examination of the dead body on the day of the occurrence, and another on the following day during the inquest, at the request of the coroner, testified that there were no external signs of violence. Both also examined the bloody stones found near the scene of the tragedy, and were of opinion that one of them could have produced the compound fracture in the region of the anterior fontanelle.

Drs. Knox and Hoffman, practising physicians of [illegible] ed to make a post mortem examination, agreed in the opinion that the microscope failed to reveal any traces of spermatozoa, but stated their impression, though declining to swear positively, that there were slight external evidences of violation.

Mary Kelly, an associate of Lizzie Mess, and about the same age, was next sworn, and testified to attending a ball on Easter Monday evening in company with deceased; that Michael Kirchner escorted Lizzie to the train, and saw her as far as her (Mary's) home on their return the next morning. There he left her and went to McKeesport. Lizzie had often talked about him, she said; never against him, but as being ready to oblige; Lizzie was at her house the day she was found dying, and started home alone; there was no one near her as long as she was in sight.

Michael Kirchner, a miner and an acquaintance of the deceased, was then sworn, and gave an account of his whereabouts on the day of the tragedy. He had gone to work that day at three o'clock in the morning, and had not left the coal-pit until one o'clock the same afternoon, after the dying girl had been found.

Mrs. Kline was recalled, but nothing elicited, beyond what she gave when first placed on the stand.

At this point counsel for both sides announced that they desired to adduce no further testimony.

Mayor Blackmore in a few remarks stated to the prisoners that as nothing had been proven against them they were discharged.

Thus lapses again into mystery and conjecture one of the most horrible occurrences that has ever happened in this vicinity.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	113⅛
United States 6s, 1881, bid	108
United States 6s (Coupons)	121⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864, bid	115
United States 5-20s, 1865	127
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1867	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons), bid	117⅝
United States 10-40s	111½
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	113½
Currency Sixes	115⅝
New 5 Per Cents	114½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

REMARKS—The fine spring weather for the past few days has produced a material change in the situation of the market; activity was the order of the day, every branch of trade giving signs of improvement. Our rivers are in fine navigable order from the headwaters to the mouth. Froceries—We can report a firm market and a steady demand for groceries generally; sugars are held firmly at current rates. Coffees—The advance noted in roasted has been fully maintained. Flour—The receipts are increasing and the market is reported active; the eastern and European news are not so favorable for holders, still while the present prices of wheat continue there will be no decline here; the mills have had a hard time for some time past. Bacon—We can report a very firm market with a good demand for local purposes and for export. The situation at present is a healthy one so far as relates to holders. Apples—The demand for good sound fruit continues active; the receipts are fully up with the demand. Butter—The receipts have increased while the demand was less active with prices tending downward.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last review:

Flour, bbls	839
Apples, bbls	154
Oats, sks	909
Butter, pks	48
Wheat, sks	1,190
Rye, sks	170
Bacon, tcs	812
Corn, sks	248
Barley, sks	340
Cheese, bxs	41

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted; from store, in a small way, the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The market was firm but not very active. Previous prices were fairly maintained. The receipts were only fair. The present rates are: medium to good $2 50a3; choice $3 25a3 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Market steady. Dealers report a fair amount of transactions at 45a50a55c per gal.

ASHES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. As prices are unchanged we omit figures.

ALE—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. India ale $11. XX ale $10. X ale $8a9. Porter $10. Half barrels in proportion.

BEANS—Dealers report a quiet market, sales being confined to the wants of the local trade. Prices range from $2 50a2 75 per bush.

BUTTER—The receipts have largely increased during the past week. The supply on hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. Holders are becoming anxious to realize. Sales of fair to medium at 20a25c; choice 30a35c per lb.

BAGGING—The market was well supplied. We can report regular sales. Penn mills, two bushels 37c; two and a half do 45c; three do 53c.

BROOM CORN—The sales for some days have been restricted. Red 3½a4¾c; green 5a5¼c; hurl 6¼a7c per lb.

CARBON OIL—The market was steady but not very active. Holders are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote standard brands at 16¾c; in a small way the usual advance is obtained.

CHEESE—Dealers report a steady market without any change in prices. We quote as follows: New Ohio dairy 11a12c; factory 14a15c; prime New York Goshen 16½a17c.

GROCERIES—The demand was steadily uprising; this is probably owing to the pleasant weather than any other source. Sugar and coffee are very firm with an upward tendency; leading houses are well supplied and report trade generally in a healthy condition.

COFFEE—Choice Rio 24c; good to prime 22½a23¾c; fair 21a21½c; old government java 31c; other javas 26a28c; roasted Rio 1 lb packages 28c; loose 27¼c; roasted Java 33¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered 11c; standard A 11¼c; B 11¼c; ex C 11c; yellow 10⅞; circle C 10¾c; lower grades 9a10c.

SYRUPS—White drips 65c; other grades ranging from 60 to 40c as to quality.

RICE—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c patana 8c; rangoon 7¾a8c.

ONIONS—The season for the disposal of old stock is now well advanced; prices are uncertain.

BACON AND HOG PRODUCTS—Market firm with a good trade demand at the advance before noted; Hams sugar cured canvassed 15c; plain 14½c; shoulders extra 10a10¾c; common 9c. Breakfast bacon 12¾a13c. Dried beef 18¼a19c. Beef tongues $7 50 per doz; rib sides 10c; short rib 10¼c; clear 11c. Mess pork $18 50. Lard leaf [illegible] 11¼c; ouckets 11¾c; refined for summer use 12¾a13¼c per lb. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—Scarce with sales at $1 35a1 40 per gallon; maple sugar 14a15c per lb.

SEEDS—Stocks have been materially reduced; the market was firm; clover $5 75a6; timothy $3 75a4; flax seed wanted at $2a2 05 per bush.

WHISKY—Sales: high wines 91a92c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

REMARKS—The inclement state of the weather interferred materially with business to-day, and as a consequence we are only glad to report a dull market all around. There is, however, no change in prices, which do not differ materially from those ruling for some days. Sellers are not disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales.

CRUDE.

The rain alluded to above had a dampening effect upon the crude market. It will be seen by our dispatches that 1,500 bbls were sold at Parker's at $2 65; the market here rules at 6¼a7c per gallon.

REFINED.

There is no change to note in prices; sales are reported at 16¼a16¾c per gallon with holders firm in their views and confident of higher prices before long.

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see our dispatches.

OIL BARRELS.

Dealers report the market steady and holders firm; sales of country at $1 95; city at $2 05a2 10.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, May 7.—The *Courier* says: The market closed firm at $2 60 on the Upper Road and $2 65 at Parker's. The following were the sales:

UPPER CREEK.

1,000 bbls	spot		2 57½
1,500	do	do	2 60
300	do	do	2 57½
500	do	do	2 57½
500	do	do	2 60
500	do	do	2 60
1,000	do	do	2 62½

OIL CITY.

500	do	do	2 80
500	do	do	2 75
1,000	do	do	2 80

PARKER'S.

1,000	do	spot	2 65
500	do	do	2 65

NEW YORK, May 7 Closing of the 6th. Crude in bulk unchanged at 10a10¼c; refined is in lower demand at 20a20¼c; sales of 3,000 bbls at 20 1-16c; 2,500 do 1st half of May at 20¼c; 1,000 do last half of Augusts at 20¾c; cases 27c; Philadelphia delivery more in buyers favor; sales of 3,000 bbls refined for May 19¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Market quiet.

Standard White	19¾c
Crude,	9¼c
Cases	14¾c
June	20c
July	20¾c

TIDIOUTE, May 7.—Market weaker at $2 65 asked and $2 60 bid.

ROUSEVILLE, May 7.—The market is quiet at $2 65.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle up to the present time were liberal, both of through and way stock; the markets were fairly attended by purchasers who seemed disposed to wait and see how the market would turn. Among the sales reported were five car loads of stocker at $5 25, which may be considered pretty fair prices. The lookout just now is not, to say, very promising, but then there is no telling what a day may bring forth. The eastern markets are reported dull and we have seldom noticed less inclination to purchase; the fact is just now that buyers can do pretty much as they choose. The rates given are altogether nominal and must be considered as such.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth	$6 75a7 00
Extra 1,300 lb steers	6 50a6 60
Prime 1,200 lb steers	6 40a6 50
Fair 1,100 lbs steers	6 20a6 50
Fair ..000	5 50a5 75
Common butchers' cattle	5 00a5 50
Bulls	3 00a4 50
Cows	3 75a4 75
Fresh cows	$30 00a75 00

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were heavy, and trade rules dull and slow at prices ½c lower on prime and from 30 to 40c on Yorkers. The weather being warm has its effect on trade, and so long as the run continues heavy the markets will rule low. Following are the rates current.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia	$6 00
Prime "	5 80a5 90
Prime Yorkers	5 40
Fair Yorkers	5 25a5 30

SHEEP.

The run of sheep was light and consisted principally of clipped stock. The attendance of buyers was good and trade ruled active at the following rates:

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs		$5 75a5 80
Prime	95 do	5 50a5 65
do	90 do	5 25a5 35
do	80 do	5 00a5 25

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 8, 1873.

We have to report a very dull market with a wide difference of opinion among dealers. The sales have been few and far between and prices are altogether nominal. One thing that depress the market is the fact of a large amount of last year's clip being still in the hands of the farmers who refused to accept prices that were offered last season. The rates at present are from 15 to 20c below last year's offers. The following are the nominal rates:

PRICES.

Fine fleece	45a47c
Tub washed	42a45c
Combings	45a48c
Medium fleece	45a47c
Common fleece	38a40c
Pulled	33a38c

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The supply of loanable funds is steadily increasing, and the money market seems settled into an easy condition for the spring and summer months. Currency is still flowing here and banks discounting freely, as well as offering increased amounts of money on call to bankers. The rates to-day were 5a7 per cent. on call and 7a9 for prime discounts.

Legal tenders outstanding have decreased $154,000.

An advance in the Bank of England rate of interest was expected, but it had no marked effect.

Sterling dull and heavy at 8¾a8½ per cent. for 60 days, and 9¾a9¾ for sight.

Gold dull and steady at from 117¼ to 117½, and closing at 117¼a117¾.

Loans at 2a7 per cent.

Clearings $59,000,000.

Treasury disbursed $389,000.

Customs receipts $350,000.

Governments a trifle better and firm.

State bonds dull; Tennessee's strong.

Railway bonds—Increased demand, and stocks less active; changes smaller than yesterday.

The market was rather feverish and alternately weak and strong, closing weak. The chief fluctuations were in Canton, which rose from 102 to 105½; Pacific Mail 53⅝, 53, 54 and 53⅞; Western 88, 87¼, 87⅝ and 87½; St. Paul 57⅝, 58⅜ and 59⅜; C C & I C 35⅝, 36¼ and 35⅜; Rock Island 110¼, 111¼ and 110⅜; Ohios 43½, 44⅛ and 43¾; Wabash 70, 69¾, 70¼ and 69¾; Harlem 126, 127 and 126¾; changes in the rest of the list only ¼ and ½ per cent. The earnings of the Lake Shore road for 1872 were $17,591,629, an increase of $2,793,654 over 1871. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Company for April, $77,386; against $64,581 for April last year.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address

J. H. REEVES,
Nassau street, New York.

DIED.

STEWART—On Saturday evening, May 3d at 10½ o'clock, at his residence No. 63 Lacock street, Allegheny, HAMILTON STEWART, in the seventy-second year of his age.

RICHARD—Monday, May 5, at 1:15 P. M., NANCY, wife of George Richard, aged 50 years.

ARMSTRONG—On Monday night May 5th at 12 o'clock M., at his residence on Mount Washington, ROBERT H. ARMSTRONG, aged 37 years.

LORENZ—At his late residence, No. 97 Penn street, on Sunday, May 4th, 1873, M. ATWOOD LORENZ, in the 34th year of his age.

OCHNER—On Sunday morning, May 4th, at 3 o'clock, of Erysipelas, MATTHIAS OCHNER, aged 56 years, 6 months and 18 days.

DAKER—On Thursday, at 4 15 P. M., RACHEL, widow of Elijah Daker, deceased, aged 84 years.

YOUNG—On Wednesday April 30th, WILLIAM HAROLD ALEXANDER YOUNG son of Wm. J. and Fanny M. Young.

What is Your Life Worth?

No estimate can be made of the value of a human life. It is beyond appraisement. The wealth of the world weighed against it would kick the beam. Yet how many precious lives are thrown away unwillingly. The laws of health are simple enough, but they are not generally understood, and even when understood are too often disregarded. A this season, for example, when it is expedient that the physicol system should be toned, regulated and purified to enable it to endure without injury the intense heats of summer, how many thousand, even of the feeble and delicate, neglect to fortify themselves in this way against a known danger. Who is so ignorant as not to be aware that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, if when taken regularly, are a sure protection against intermittents, remittents, and all epidemics engendered by the vapor-laden atmosphere of spring? Who does not know that the same wholesome tonic and alternative, if taken at proper intervals throughout the summer, will prevent fevers, billious attacks, headache, colic, nervous debility, indigestion, and all the long catalogue of ills to which heat and malaria give rise. Whoever wants a clean bill of health for the most enervating season of the year, should take time by the forelock and commence a course of this unequalled vegetable invigorant now.

Sore Nipples.

The suffering which many ladies experience from caked breasts and sore nipples, is little realized by men. A remedy has now come to them, and the wonder is that it has not been discovered before. The Centaur Liniment is as delicate and soothing as a cosmetic, and affords such speedy and permanent relief, that we are showered down with thanks. It is simply a wonderful thing for all sores, lameness and swellings.

Children cry—for Pitcher's Castoria It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. apr10

The Lungs—Consumption.

The importance of treatment in lung diseases by some one who has given the matter a special and separate attention daily, becomes more and more apparent. The cures made by Dr. Keyser, of this city, in some of the most hopeless cases of consumption, entitles him to the most distinguished consideration in that important branch of the healing art, the Doctor's recent improvements, not only in the remedies used, but in the increased facilities which he has brought into requisition, are such as to afford hope for a cure, after all other ordinary means had been apparently exhausted. His Lung Cure, in the language of an editor of this city, is invaluable, and whilst it is curing, at the same time supports nature and renews the life.

The Doctor's office is at 167 Liberty street, adjoining his Medicine Store, or at his residence, 120 Penn street.

Speedily Cured!

ALL FORMS of Venereal, Private and Nervous diseases at the old established Girard Medical Institute, No. 172 Second Avenue, between Smithfield and Grant streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHARGE UNTIL CURED.

Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, and all Urinary diseases are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhea, or Seminal weakness or Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects, as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, cough, indigestion, constipation despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, and ultimately causing insanity and consumption, are thoroughly and permanetly cured. Medicine supplied at the Institute; A medical pamphlet relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelope for two stamps All communications confidential.

Patients treated by mail or express, but where possible it is best to visit the city for personal consultation; or address

GIRARD MEDICAL INSTITUTE,

No. 172 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays by appointment. feb3-lydSw

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skillful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed and of great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine.

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